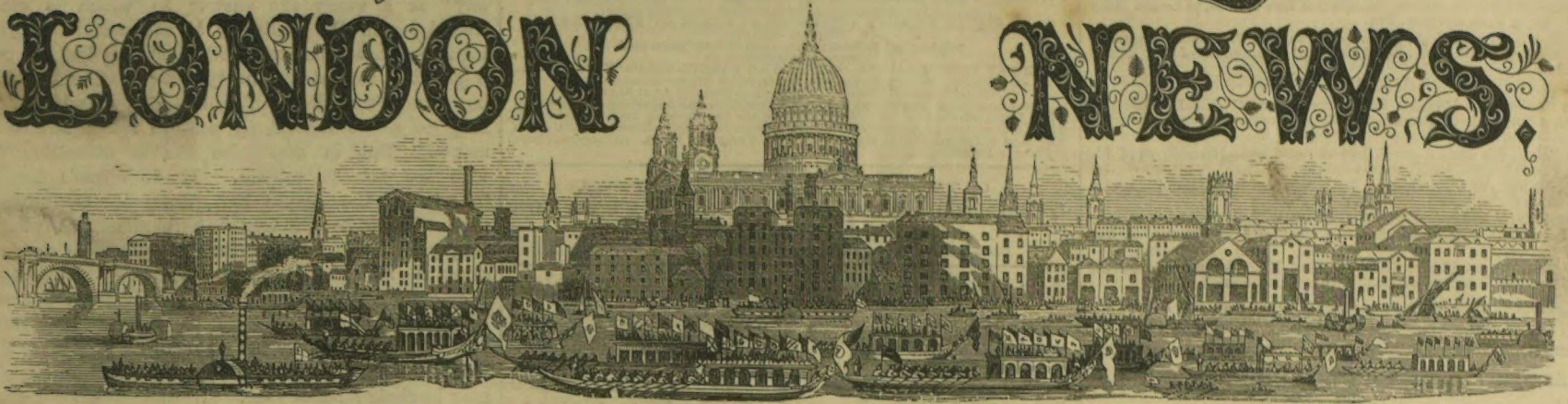


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1859.—VOL. LXVI.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d.



THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION: SCOUTS OF THE ABOR DUFFLAS.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at Nervi, near Genoa, Italy, Ellen Victoria, the wife of Archibald Bogle, Esq., Captain Royal Navy, of a son.
On the 16th inst., at 22, Grafton-street, Lady Emily Dyke, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th inst., at Christ Church, Albany-street, Sir Archibald Lamb, Bart., of Beaupont, Battle, Sussex, Captain 2nd Life Guards, to Louisa Mary Caroline, relict of J. R. Fenwick, Esq.
On the 16th inst., at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Dr. Robert Alexander Douglas Lithgow, of Wisbech, to Emily Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Murray, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., at Madeira, St. George Francis Caulfield, eldest son of St. George Caulfield, of Donamon Castle, Roscommon, formerly in the 1st Life Guards, aged 43.
At Brentford, W., Mrs. E. Skill, late of Swaffham, Norfolk, aged 73. Friends at a distance will kindly receive this intimation.
On the 19th inst., at his residence, 98, Highbury-grove, Henry Charles Lee, aged 75.
On the 19th inst., at her house in Norfolk-street, Lady Charles Bentinck, widow of Lord Charles Bentinck, uncle of the Duke of Portland, at the age of 88.
On the 21st inst., at Hagley Hall, the Hon. Mary Catherine Lyttelton, fourth and youngest daughter of Lord Lyttelton, in her 25th year.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 3.

SUNDAY, MARCH 28.
Easter Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, R. W. Church; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon R. Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. D. Moore, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Paddington.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Very Rev. Dean Stanley.
St. James's, noon, the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Lord High Almoner.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Bradley, Master University College, Oxford; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon J. J. S. Perowne.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry Whit, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Francis Gordon, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John (La Savoy), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bonvicini, Incumbent.
Christian Evidence Society, Polytechnic, Regent-street, concluding lecture, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Prebendary Row on the Historical Evidence of Christ's Resurrection).
MONDAY, MARCH 29.
Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.
Volunteer brigade field-days, Enfield, Durham, and Manchester Races.
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
TUESDAY, MARCH 30.
Easter Tuesday.
Moon's last quarter, 4.25 a.m.
Northampton Races.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m., anniversary.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.
Oxford Easter Terms begins.
Royal Botanic Society, spring exhibition, 2 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Wentworth L. Scott on Food Adulterations and Legislative Enactments).
British Orchestral Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, APRIL 1.
Dramatic Authors' Society, 2.30 p.m.
Croydon Races, spring meeting.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Dr. Freeman on the English Language).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Klein on the Connection of Vegetable Organisms with Smallpox; Mr. F. S. Welch on Two Parasitic Forms of Tetrahynchidae).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe on the Action of the Copper-zinc Couple on Organic Bodies).
FRIDAY, APRIL 2.
Cambridge Easter Term begins.
Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Indian Section (Mr. R. H. Elliot on the Wet and Dry Cultivation of India).
Architectural Association, 8 p.m., members' soirée.
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. B. Woodward on Geological Boundary-Lines; papers by Messrs. F. G. H. Price and Mr. W. Carruthers).
SATURDAY, APRIL 3.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Thames Sailing Club-Match at Surbiton.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—MESSIAH.—TO-NIGHT
(SATURDAY) at Eight. Madame Elena Corani, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Signor Foli, &c. Solo Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper. Organist, Dr. Stainer. Royal Albert Hall Choral Society. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Tickets 5s., 4s., 2s. 6d. Admissions, 1s.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—EASTER MONDAY
(BANK HOLIDAY)—GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.—AFTERNOON at Three. EVENING at Eight. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Antoinette Stead, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Solo Organ, Dr. Stainer, &c. Tickets, 5s., 4s., 2s. 6d., and 500 Admissions at 1s. Return tickets from any station on the Metropolitan and District Railways, including admission, 1s., or to reserved seats in Balcony, 2s. 6d. (second class).

BRITISH ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Patron, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.—SECOND CONCERT, MARCH 31. Overtures, "Leonora," Beethoven; "Euryanthe," Weber; Symphony in C Minor, "Robin Hood" (first time), Alfred Holmes; "Saffo" (first time), Rameau; Concerto (Four Violins), Maurer; Capriccio Brillante (Pianoforte), Mendelssohn. Vocalists, Lemmens-Sherrington; Pianoforte, Arthur Wilford; Violins, Carrodus, Amor, T. Watson, and Bejermann. Band of seventy-five. Conductor, Geo. Mount. Tickets at the usual prices—7s., 5s., 3s., and 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EASTER FESTIVITIES.
MONDAY TO FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 29 to APRIL 2, Mr. Burnand's Burlesque, ROBIN HOOD, with new and elaborate scenery, ballets, and other effects. Characters by Misses Caroline Parkes, Lynd, Emily Doring, Marlborough, &c.; Messrs. Atkins, Frank Wood, George Yarnold, &c. Principal Danseuses, the Misses Elliott. Grand Ballet by M. Espinosa, LIKE MASTER, LIKE MAN. M. and Madame Espinosa, M. Jossot, the Misses Elliott, &c. Capella Boyton, in his exhibition of his newly-invented dress for saving life at sea. Constant round of amusements, both in the Palace and Park throughout the day. Cricket, Boating, Archery, Quoits, Croquet, Swings, Roundabouts, &c. Open on Monday from Nine till Seven. Special Trains at short intervals throughout the day.—ONE SHILLING.

LYCEUM.—HAMLET.—Mr. HENRY IRVING.—Monday Next, at 7.45, Hamlet. Characters by Messrs. Henry Irving, T. Swinbourne, Chippendale, Compton, E. Leathers, G. Neville, T. Mead, Beveridge, H. B. Conway, Branscombe, &c.; Miss G. Pannocott and Miss Isabel Bateman. Preceded at 6.30, by FISH OUT OF WATER.—Mr. Compton. Box-office open from Ten till Five; Doors open at 6.30.

GLOBE THEATRE.—LYDIA THOMPSON and Company. Continued success. Extra Attractions for Easter. On and after SATURDAY, MARCH 27, BLUE BEARD (revised), at 8.45. Preceded at Seven, by a New Drama, THE GUINEA STAMP. Secure your seats.

THE TWO ORPHANS, most enthusiastically received by crowded houses, commences at 7.30, terminates at 11. Every Evening, at the ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus.—Messrs. SPIERS and POND, Sole Proprietors and responsible Managers.—100th Night.—New Comic Opera by CHARLES LECOCQ, LES FRES SAINT GERVAIS Every Evening at Eight. Mduc. Pauline Ritta. Private Boxes, from 21 1s. to 23 3s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Pits, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8. Box-office open daily, from Ten till Five. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

SURREY THEATRE.—Lessee, W. Holland.—GRAND SHAKSPEAREAN REVIVAL.—Every Evening at Eight, HAMLET. This great Tragedy supported by a most powerful Cast, and no expense spared to place it on the Stage in the most complete form ever witnessed. Hamlet, W. Creswick; King, Henry Forrester; Ghost, Henry Marston; Polonius, W. H. Stephens; Horatio, F. Shepherd; Laertes, H. C. Sidney; First Gravedigger, H. Nicholls; Gertrude, Eloise Juno; Ophelia, Marie Henderson. Doors open at seven; commence at Half-past with a Farce. Prices, 6d. to 3 guineas.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
On EASTER MONDAY will be produced a New Romantic Drama entitled RANK and FAME, by Leonard Rae and Frank Stainforth, in which Miss Furtado, Mr. Howard Russell, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. J. Dewhurst will appear.

THE CHEAPEST OF CHEAP TRIPS for the EASTER HOLIDAYS: ROUND THE WORLD IN TWO HOURS.—SANGER'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE (late Astley's), commencing on EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 29. HAMILTON'S NEW EXCURSIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD.—The beauty and accuracy of this great Work of Art has been attested by numerous travellers. It illustrates the most gorgeous Scenery, Cities, Palaces, Cathedrals, Villages, Rivers, Lakes, Waterfalls, Mountains, Volcanoes, and the Inhabitants in their characteristic costumes; the colossal size of the Views (many of them being 40 ft. across) having enabled the Artist to depict the figures life size. Mr. Oswald Ketch will act as Guide. Appropriate National Music by Rowland's celebrated Band from H.M. 4th (King's Own) Regiment, who will appear in their splendid costumes. Grand Pianoforte and Harmonium, Mr. J. Holbrook. Impersonations and Characteristic Sketches by English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, American, and other Foreign Artists. Fashionable Matinees every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 3; Doors open at 2.30. Every Evening at 8; Doors open at 7.15.—Dress Circle, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pits, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.; Private Boxes, from 10s. 6d. to 45.—Mr. B. Barnett, Agent.

EASTER HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
During the coming week Performances will be given as under—
EASTER MONDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE, EASTER MONDAY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
In accordance with a long-established custom, there will be Two Special Performances of the glorious Holiday Entertainment given in the ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, in order that ample accommodation may be afforded for the vast influx of holiday visitors arriving in London by the various excursion trains.
ON EASTER TUESDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE AN EXTRA DAY PERFORMANCE will be given in Messrs. Moore and Burgess's own Hall.
Consequently there will be **FOUR DAY PERFORMANCES DURING THE EASTER HOLIDAY WEEK**—viz., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three, in addition to the regular Performances Every Night at Eight.
Doors open for the Day Performance in the Great Hall on Monday at 2 o'clock; for all other Day Performances, at 2.30; doors open for the Evening Performances at 7. There are no fees of any description. No charge for booking Reserved Seats. Two Thousand Shilling Seats on Easter Monday at Three and Eight. Balcony, 2s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Fauteuils, 5s.

ON EASTER TUESDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE, THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give an EXTRA DAY PERFORMANCE of their Holiday Programme in their own Hall. Doors open at 2.30. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; and 2s.; Gallery 1s.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' TENTH EASTER HOLIDAY FESTIVAL IN THE ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL ON EASTER MONDAY
The most Sparkling and Enjoyable Entertainment in London. Ample accommodation for Three Thousand Visitors. Doors open at Two and Seven. No fees. Every West-End Omnibus runs direct to the doors of this Hall. Area and Gallery (2000 seats), 1s.; Balcony, 2s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Fauteuils, 5s.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 5s. to 1s. By Royal Command, Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE gave their marvellous ENTERTAINMENT at Sandringham, on Jan. 11, before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and a large party of distinguished guests.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—PSYCHO, the greatest wonder of 1875 and the latest Egyptian Hall mystery, is attracting the élite of London.—Psycho, a small mechanical figure, only twenty-two inches high, plays a game at whist and performs a series of conjuring tricks without the aid of confederates or the assistance of Mr. Maskelyne.

SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, ADAPTED TO A JUVENILE AUDIENCE, with a view to facilitate the Study of GEOLOGY and of MINERAL SUBSTANCES used in the ARTS, will be given by J. TENNANT, F.G.S., Professor of Mineralogy at King's College, Mineralogist to her Majesty, &c., at his Residence, 149, Strand, W.C., on MARCH 29, 30, 31, and APRIL 1, 2, 3, at Ten a.m. and Three p.m. Terms: Half a Guinea for the Course.

SNOWDOW IN WINTER.—SUNRISE.—Exhibition of Works by ELIJAH WALTON, including the above fine Picture and many New Large Alpine, Eastern, and other subjects. BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Admission and Catalogue, 1s. Ten to Six.

PALEOTECHNIC GALLERY, 106, New Bond-street, W.—The EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by the old Masters and deceased British Artists, including masterpieces by Murillo, L. da Vinci, P. P. Rubens, F. Meier, G. Turbary, A. Cuyt, P. de Hooch, Rembrandt, D. Teniers, A. Canaletto, F. Hals, Wynants, and A. V. Velde, J. Ruysdael, P. Wouwermans, F. Francis, Botticelli, Himmerling, S. Ruysdael, Van Goyen, Pater, W. Vandervelde, J. Stark, sen., Sir A. Chalcott, R.A., Sir J. Reynolds, R.A., Sir T. Lawrence, R.A., J. F. Herring, sen., A. Vickers, sen., T. Stothard, R.A., Sir E. Landseer, R.A., W. Hogarth, J. S. Cotman; and Statues and Statuettes by the best French Artists. Open from Ten till Six. Admission (including catalogue) One Shilling.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION PAINTINGS RECEIVED AND DELIVERED with every care. Large Assortment of Gold Alhambra Frames always in stock.—GEO. REES, 115, Strand, and 41, 42, 43, Russell-street, Covent-garden.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875.

Easter has overtaken us this year at an earlier date than usual, but the holiday which it brings with it is not likely to be the less welcome on that account. The winter which, it is hoped, has taken leave of us, has been one of the severest sort—an old-fashioned winter some would call it—though many of our readers, doubtless, will be able to call to mind here and there among its predecessors a harder one. Jack Frost has occasionally made a longer and less intermittent stay with us; snow, of which we have had memorable storms, has often remained upon the ground for a more protracted interval; boisterous nor-easters have in some years been more frequent, if not more furious. But it will be generally admitted that the share of these sterner climatic dispensations which has fallen to our lot within the last three months has been ample enough to satisfy the wishes of most people, and has disposed them to greet an early Easter with even an unwonted gladness. It is one of the brief pauses in the monotonous swirl of day-by-day labour which is radiant with attractions specially its own—chiefly, perhaps, because it is suggestive of a sunnier future.

In the latitude of our island home Easter places us on what may be called the southern slope of that ridge of time which divides the gloomier from the brighter half of the year. We cannot cross it without being made sensible of the pleasanter prospect which it brings within our ken. We know that we are about to witness the resurrection of nature—bluer skies, balmy air, greener fields, budding hedgerows and trees, flowers that voicelessly discourse to us of innocence and beauty, birds that warble forth their melodies of joy; and, as the effect of all upon ourselves, quickened pulses, and increased buoyancy of spirits—and the anticipation imparts to our appreciation of the holiday a roseate hue. We become gladdened by the consciousness that we are moving forward towards clearer light and more of it, towards fuller life, towards a palpable glow of the external creation, and a corresponding expansion of soul within us. It matters not that few of us may formally trace out for ourselves all the enjoyable things bordering the pathway that stretches out before us—the scent of them, if we may so say, is in the air, refreshing even when scarcely noticed. It is this promise of better things to come which lends to the Easter Holiday no small proportion of its charm. It ushers in the birthday of hope in a secular as well as in a spiritual sense. Like the crimsoning dawn, it is grateful to most of us, not merely for the sake of what it is in itself, but also for the sake of its word of prophecy.

Still, it must be confessed that with regard to Easter—as, indeed, to every public holiday—the sentimental is but the gilding of the actual, and the actual largely

depends upon the weather. Out-of-door trips, such as include the whole family, are its predominant characteristic. All fresco recreations are the rule of at least one, if not more than one, of the days it detaches from the routine of business and labour. "How to spend a happy day" is a query the answer to which is commonly looked for in the fields, or at the seaside. Myriads of families, worn with daily toil in crowded cities, contrive, if possible, to snatch a hasty glimpse of, and get a beaming glance from, Dame Nature. She may be only beginning to attire herself, to put on her "beautiful garments." But in any guise she is attractive to folk who see her so seldom. It does one's heart good to witness the simple but pleasant rites with which the lowliest of her children do her homage; the pilgrimages they gaily make to her shrine; the sacrifices by which they attest the sincerity of their attachment; the spoils which they delight to bear away from her domain; the freshened blood which they bring back to their dingy homes. The vision, albeit seen by imagination only, prompts one to breathe forth a prayer that element skies and genial airs may be their lot this year.

Let us pass on to a very different field of reflection. It is the custom of politicians to take stock at Easter, and roughly to forecast the probable yield of the year. They look behind them critically—before them wistfully. The past is used with a view to throw light on the future; and if its rays do not penetrate far into the mist which enshrouds things to come, they usually bring out into shadowy relief the outlines of what may be reasonably expected. Glancing back to Christmas, one is tempted to borrow the language of Mr. Disraeli, and say, "a great deal has happened since then." France, for instance, probably as much to her own surprise as to the surprise of her neighbour States, has assumed the form of an organised Conservative Republic. It would be presumptuous to indicate, with anything like confidence, what is boded by the fact, but it may be allowed us to hope that the subjugation of party passions and prejudices to resolute self-restraint, by means of which the fact has been realised, may conduce, if it should become habitual, to a happy solution of those political perplexities which threaten the nearer prospects of that gallant nation. Spain has welcomed a youthful Sovereign representing one branch of her ancient dynasty; but, while it must be owned that some advantage has accrued to her from her apparently enthusiastic return to Monarchy, the close of her civil war has not been appreciably forwarded thereby, and, notwithstanding the liberal bias of King Alfonso, it seems doubtful whether the domestic policy of this peninsular State will eventually succeed in resisting the encroachments of civil and ecclesiastical absolutism. Germany continues to wage a fierce hand-to-hand conflict with the Papacy, of which nothing can be said with certainty but that both combatants are inspired by unbending determination. Russia is zealously intent upon renewing the international conference for mitigating the usages of war, and perhaps (incidentally, of course) smoothing the way for possible aggressive movements by great military monarchies upon minor Powers, and meanwhile reorganises her army upon a colossal scale beyond all precedent. Austria and Italy are drawing more closely towards each other, both anxious to be let alone, to repair former wastes, to develop internal resources, and to surmount financial difficulties. Turkey protests against being curbed by external dictation, and plunges, with fatalistic desperation, into deeper debt. The balance of Continental politics this Easter can hardly be described as reassuring.

At home, with the tacit connivance of the public, paternal government, lacking only paternal authority, has been the characteristic of legislation during the first third of the second Session of a predominantly Conservative Parliament. Politics, in fact, have subsided into a game, without the compensation of amusing those who take part in it. It is hard to decide whether doing or undoing is most in vogue; for the last is largely mixed up with the first. Lest there should be "harassed interests," law, where it touches them at all, indulgently offers them an alternative. They may be ruled by it or exempt from its rule, as they may prefer. The new school eschews compulsion. Well, it appears to suit the present mood of the public. We observe no evidence of serious dissatisfaction. A prelection on "nothing" may display striking ingenuity, although, to be sure, if too long it is apt to become dull. Our readers may, perhaps, think we are getting censorious; let them call to mind the east wind and absolve us from blame. Banter apart, there is not a little this Easter to minister to popular content. The rich blessings of peace are ours. The beneficial effects of a bountiful harvest are making themselves felt. The finances of the country are in fair trim. We are hoping for a revival of trade. The prospect before us is anything but dismal. Our stock-taking reveals nothing to scare us. So let us welcome the brief holiday before us, and turn it to as cheerful account as we may.

At a meeting of the Bradford Asia Minor famine fund committee, last Saturday, it was announced that the total amount collected up to that time was £3770.

Mr. Richard Durnford has been appointed private secretary to the Duke of Richmond, Lord President of the Council, in succession to Mr. C. L. Peel, upon whom the clerkship of the Council has been conferred by her Majesty.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited Mr. Boehm's studio on Thursday week. Her Majesty's dinner party at Buckingham Palace included Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Earl Percy, the Marchioness of Ely, and Lady Caroline Barrington. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Alfred of Edinburgh arrived at the palace from Eastwell Park, Kent. In the evening the Duke and Duchess went to the Globe Theatre.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited Lady Augusta Stanley and Lady Francis Baillie, yesterday week, at the Deanery, Westminster. The Prince of Wales visited her Majesty. The Queen held a Drawingroom. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Duchess of Edinburgh, Lady Abercromby, Lady Mary Butler, the Marchioness of Ely, and the Hon. Horatia Stopford. Princess Beatrice, accompanied by Lady Evelyn Campbell and Miss Mary Grey, went to the Lyceum Theatre.

Saturday was a busy day with her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Zoological Gardens in the morning. Her Majesty afterwards received at the palace the boys of the mathematical school of Christ's Hospital, who came to exhibit their drawings and charts to the Queen. Various gentlemen connected with Christ's Hospital, together with the boys, were presented to her Majesty by the Duke of Cambridge as president of the school, after which the Queen inspected the drawings and charts which were laid before her Majesty by each boy separately. Lord Derby had an audience, after which he presented Lord Lytton to the Queen, on his appointment as Minister to the Court of Lisbon. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, left the palace at five o'clock, being escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards to Paddington, whence the Queen proceeded to Windsor.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. H. Montague Butler, D.D., Head Master of Harrow School, officiated.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Alfred of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the castle on Monday. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, Lady Abercromby, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and the Lord in Waiting. The Duke of Cambridge returned to town next day. The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice, has walked and driven out.

The Marchioness of Ely has left the castle. Lady Churchill has succeeded Lady Abercromby as Lady in Waiting. Lady Abercromby remains at the castle on a visit.

The Royal Maundy charities were distributed on Maundy Thursday in Whitehall chapel during Divine service, when fifty-six aged men and fifty-six aged women, the number of each sex corresponding with the age of her Majesty, received the usual money-purses and clothing. The Queen's other Easter bounties have also been distributed as customary at the Royal Almonry, Scotland-yard, several hundred poor persons being recipients.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom yesterday week at Buckingham Palace, at which were present the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee. The customary state ceremonial was observed. The Court was numerously attended, and upwards of 150 presentations were made to her Majesty.

The Queen wore a black watered-silk dress, with a train, trimmed with crape embroidered in silk and jet, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a diadem of diamonds and rubies; a ruby and diamond necklace and brooch, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Victoria and Albert order, &c.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress and train of violet de Parme velvet, lined with satin of the same shade, bordered with fur and ornamented with diamonds; a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil; Indian ornaments of diamonds, emeralds, and pearls. Orders—Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

The Duchess of Edinburgh wore a dress of rich blue velvet, with garniture of the finest Russian sable; a satin petticoat trimmed with bands of diamonds and large diamond tassels, and a train of velvet lined with satin; corsage to correspond; a diadem of diamonds, veil, and feathers; a large diamond brooch and pearls, and a necklace and earrings of pearls. Orders—Victoria and Albert, St. Catherine of Russia, the Prussian order, and the order of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) wore a dress of rich lavender silk ornamented with tulle, crape de chin, and heart-cases; and a train of violet velvet trimmed with Irish lace; ornaments, diamonds and opals.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

We are authorised to state that, in order to prevent the inconvenience which has arisen from a very large number of ladies paying their respects to the Queen on the same day, her Majesty will this year hold two Drawingrooms after Easter—the first on Wednesday, May 5, and the second on Friday, May 7. It is her Majesty's hope that the long notice given may enable ladies to make their preparations without undue pressure.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday, April 26.

The Queen's birthday will be kept on May 29.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), at Kensington Palace, on her birthday (Thursday week). In the evening the Prince was present at the Faraday Lecture of the Chemical Society, given by Dr. Hoffmann, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street. His Royal Highness, accompanied by King Francis (of Naples), witnessed the University boat-race, on Saturday last, from the umpire's boat. The Princess of Wales went to the Saturday Popular Concert at St. James's Hall, and in the evening to the concert of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society. The Prince was present as an honorary member of the institution at the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers at Willis's Rooms. Their Royal Highnesses attended divine service on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Dean of the Chapels Royal, the Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. Canon Drake, the Rev. J. Troutbeck, and the Archbishop of Canterbury officiated. The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Prince and Princess on Monday. Their Royal Highnesses drove to Albert-gate, and inquired as to the condition of the French Ambassador. The Princess went to the Monday Popular Concert at St. James's Hall. The

Prince left Marlborough House in the evening for the Continent. His Royal Highness, after a stormy passage across the Channel, arrived in Paris the next morning.

We have authority to state that it is the intention of the Prince to visit India at the close of the current year, and that his Royal Highness will leave England for that purpose, should no unforeseen obstacle arise, in the month of November. Sir Bartle Frere will accompany the Prince, at the express wish of his Royal Highness.

Princess Christian presided at a meeting of the Council of the School of Art Needlework, at Alford House, on Tuesday.

King Francis and Queen Mary (of Naples) dined, on Sunday, with Count Beust, at the Austrian Embassy.

The Duke of Cambridge had a dinner party, last Saturday, at Gloucester House. Covers were laid for twenty-six.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left their residence in Great Stanhope-street for Kimbolton Castle.

The Duchess Dowager of St. Albans has returned to the Cavendish Hotel, Eastbourne.

The Marquis d'Azeglio has arrived at the Albany.

THE DUFFLA CAMPAIGN.

The military expedition, commanded by Brigadier-General Stafford, against the marauding Duffla tribes on the north-eastern frontier of Assam, to the east of Bengal, and in the highlands bordering on Thibet, above the right bank of the Brahmapootra, has arrived near the end of its operations. The last captive, a young girl, stolen or kidnapped by the Dufflas from British territory, has been recovered from their hands, and several hostages for their future good behaviour have been given up to our officers in the Duffla villages, with some herds of cattle demanded of them as a substantial mulct or fine. The forces of the expedition were then concentrated at Marainpore, and little remained to be done after the chastisement of the Naga villages. Several illustrations, from sketches by a staff officer, of the scenery at different places along the route of the advancing expedition, were engraved in this Journal some weeks ago. Another officer, the Brigade Major, Captain Buller, has favoured us with two sketches, one of which gives the subject of our front-page Engraving. It represents a couple of scouts of the Abor Dufflas reconnoitring on a hillside.

ANCIENT HINDOO MONUMENTS.

The Rev. G. T. Carruthers, Chaplain of the Episcopalian Church at Nagpore, is now in England, with a letter of recommendation from the Bishop of Calcutta to the Archbishops and Bishops of the English Church and those in her communion elsewhere, to ask public assistance for the extension of Christian effort in the Central Provinces of India and in the adjacent territories. Bishop Milman, while bearing testimony to the earnestness and faithfulness of Mr. Carruthers (who is a son of the esteemed proprietor of the *Inverness Courier*) states that "there is a large open field in the Central Provinces, in Central India, and in Bundelkund, where labourers for the Lord are much needed, and where a Missionary Church may be thoroughly organised." In another letter, addressed by him, at the end of the year 1873, to the Bishop of Moray and Ross, Bishop Milman describes a visit to Chanda, the headquarters of a mission conducted by the Rev. Nehemiah Goreh, a Mahratta Brahmin converted to our faith, who had been removed there from Mhow two years before upon Mr. Carruthers' invitation. The report of this native Indian missionary is appended to a brief printed appeal on behalf of "The Chanda and Central India Mission," which has our best wishes for its success.

The town of Chanda, which has nearly 20,000 inhabitants, is situated in the southern districts of the Nagpore territory, towards the frontier of the Nizam of Hyderabad's dominion, and in the middle of India, about half-way between Bombay and Madras. It was formerly an important city, as the ancient residence of the Gond Rajahs, and is surrounded by a fine stone wall more than six miles in circumference, with numerous gates and towers of grand appearance on the wall at intervals. The deputy-commissioner of the district and other officials reside near the town. A handsome stone church has been erected for public worship by their exertions, though a clergyman can only go to visit them for three Sundays in the year. Coal, iron, and cotton abound in the neighbourhood, and a railway connects the Chanda district with Bombay and Nagpore. It will be remembered that the lamented Lord Mayo, the late Viceroy of India, visited Chanda upon the opening of this railway, when great expectations were entertained, as is still the case, of the profitable working of iron and coal in the district. But the subject of our present illustration is one of the monuments of historic antiquity belonging to the old Rajahs of Chanda. We may here quote the official memorandum of General A. Cunningham upon the operations of the Archaeological Survey of India during the season 1873 to 1874:—"I visited also the colossal sculptures of Lalpet, outside the walls of Chanda, of which the largest measures no less than 26½ ft. in length by 18 ft. in breadth, and 3 ft. in thickness at the base. I calculated its weight at upwards of 80 tons. Its sculpture represents the goddess Doorga, with ten heads, ten arms, and ten legs. On the pedestal there is a bas-relief of Siva performing the tapasya, or ascetic penance." The tomb which is shown in our illustration probably belongs to the same period, but its sculptures refer to some other Hindoo mythological inventions. Their figures are somewhat defaced, yet we can trace remains of the elephant, the serpent, and the tortoise, which have their peculiar symbolic meaning; and here, too, was the effigy of Hanouman, the monkey-god of the Ramayana, who helped Rama in his famous expedition to Ceylon. The following are the remarks of Major L. Smith, in his Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of 1869:—"The memorials which yet exist of the early history of Chanda are her ancient temples; but as yet we can only read their meaning dimly. Three eras, however, are distinctly marked—the first, by the cave temples; the second, by the massive unadorned temples, put together without mortar, and clamped with iron; and the third, by the temples of a construction similar to the second, but richly carved. If we look to the traditions, we find narratives connecting those temples with events recorded in the sacred books of the Hindoos. We read the wide-spread legend, that great kings once reigned over the land; that some fearful and unknown calamity swept them away, devastating their cities and leaving them unpeopled; and that a dark age succeeded, in which forests overgrew the silent land. Lastly, we know that none of the temples of the three eras were constructed by the race which then rose to power. These considerations furnish grounds for believing that the history of Chanda dates back to a remote antiquity, commencing probably in the period of the early Hindoos."

The Mayor of Sheffield has bought a site in that town for a college in connection with the University extension scheme.

The Extra Supplement.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

There are few among the English public men of our time whose abilities and accomplishments, and the integrity of their public and official character, have been more generally acknowledged than those of Sir Alexander Cockburn. Greater lawyers, statesmen, and orators may be found without difficulty; but scarcely a better example of that social eminence and usefulness which belong, in the honourable practice of a recognised profession, to the capable and enterprising man of the world. Such a man of the world, in the true and good sense of that term, is he who occupies the highest seat upon our venerable judicial bench, and whose Portrait we give to our readers with a sincere appreciation of his public worth.

Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Knight and Baronet, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench and of England, and one of her Majesty's Privy Council, is about seventy-three years of age, having been born in 1802. He is a son of the late Mr. Alexander Cockburn, who died in 1852, and who was formerly in the diplomatic service, as Envoy to the South American Republic of Colombia. His grandfather was Sir James Cockburn, Bart., of Langton, Berwickshire, the representative of an old Scottish Border family whose successive chiefs had, since the fourteenth century, often earned the favour of their Sovereign. Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., and the Very Rev. Sir William Cockburn, Dean of York, both of whom inherited the baronetcy, were uncles to the present Lord Chief Justice. His mother was a French lady—Yolande, daughter of the Vicomte de Vignier. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in 1829; and in the same year was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. He went the Western Circuit; but the first case in which he won great applause by his skill and eloquence as an advocate was in defending Macnaughten, the insane man who shot Mr. Drummond, the late Sir Robert Peel's secretary, mistaking him for the Prime Minister. There was a family connection between the late Sir Robert Peel and Sir Alexander Cockburn, whose uncle, the Dean of York, married a daughter of the first Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Cockburn soon obtained the lead of his circuit, or shared it with Mr. Crowder, the late Judge Crowder; he was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1841. In 1847 he was elected M.P. for Southampton, and became an active politician. His speech on behalf of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, when the affair of Don Pacifico in Greece exposed that Statesman to censure in 1850, gained him the patronage of the Whig Government. He was immediately rewarded with the Solicitor-Generalship, followed by the Attorney-Generalship till 1856, when he was raised to the Bench as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1859, when Lord Campbell was made Lord-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Cockburn was elevated to the highest judicial office, which he continues to hold. He succeeded his uncle, the Very Rev. Dr. Sir William Cockburn, as tenth Baronet, in the year 1858, and has declined the offer of a peerage. The great esteem in which his judgments are held was much increased by that which he delivered upon the case of Mr. Eyre, the late Governor of Jamaica, but has been further enhanced by his charge to the jury in the Tichborne case. His conduct throughout that trial is generally admired. As representative of the British Government in the Geneva arbitration, upon the claims of the United States against this country, Sir Alexander Cockburn has deserved the thanks of the nation.

The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

By the reconstitution of Marshal MacMahon's Government in the French Republic, M. Buffet, late President of the National Assembly, has been summoned to power. The son of an officer of the First Empire, he was born in 1818, and gained his earliest successes in chemistry. He studied the English language during a prolonged stay in England, and, following the debates of the House of Commons, acquired his notions of Parliamentary science. He was subsequently, together with the Duc de Broglie, among the favourite pupils of the celebrated Count Rossi, and he was practising at the bar at Nancy when the Revolution of 1848 broke out. Benefiting rather by his father's popularity than by his own reputation, he was elected by 75,000 votes for the Vosges to the Constituent Assembly. A partisan of General Cavaignac, he nevertheless twice figured in the Ministry between 1848 and 1851, on each occasion quitting it rather suddenly for the sake of defending the idea of Ministerial responsibility, of which he had always been an upholder. On Oct. 30, 1849, he was succeeded by M. Rouher, whose place he was to take twenty years afterwards as a member of the Ollivier Cabinet. Re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, he sat with M. Baroche on the commission which framed the famous Electoral Law of May 31, 1851, and on Oct. 14 withdrew from a Cabinet including MM. Magne and Rouher for the purpose of defending that same law, which was destined to disappear. Confined in Mazas at the coup-d'état, he devoted his leisure to a tour in Italy with M. Thiers. He was defeated as an enemy of the Emperor in 1857. He was again defeated at the general election of 1863, but was returned the following year, his rival's election having been annulled. In 1866 he signed and defended the amendment of the forty-five who called on the Emperor to march frankly along the path of political liberty. "I quite understand," said Napoleon III. to him, at the end of this discussion; "the object is to draw the lion's teeth, cut his claws, and leave him only his imposing and useless mane." He was also, in 1870, one of the signers of the interpellation of the 116 which brought about the Ollivier Ministry, the formation of which was so warmly hailed by the country. He left it when the adversaries of the Liberal empire invented the plébiscite in 1870, which he considered an infringement of the rights of the Assembly, the dissolution of which he had demanded. He was among those who, on Sept. 4, 1870, protested the most strongly against the forcible dissolution of the Chamber. Returned to the present Assembly, he at first refused to enter M. Thiers's first Cabinet, figured among the most active members of the Right Centre, and succeeded M. Grévy as President of the Assembly.

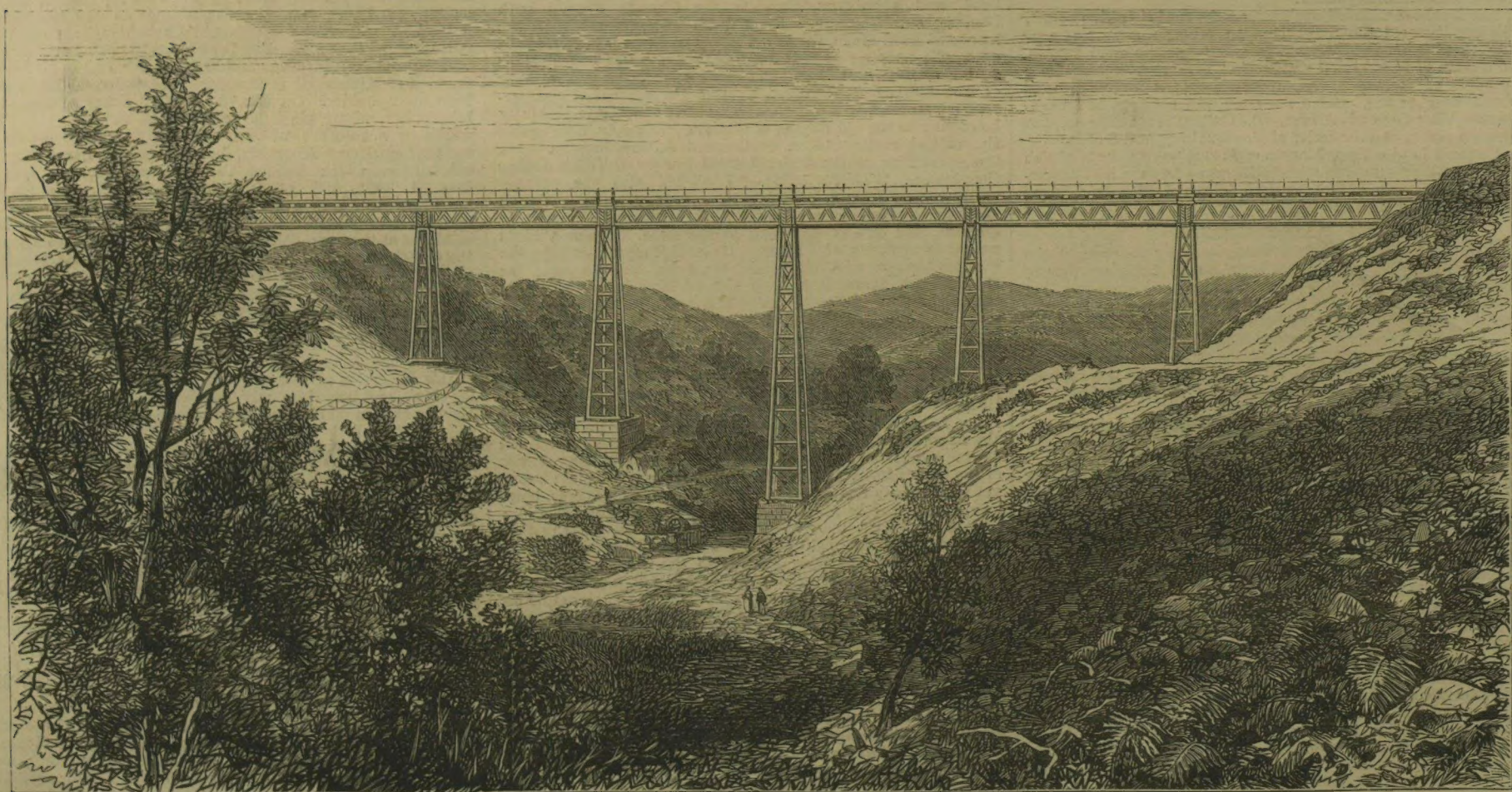
The Portrait is from a photograph by Ferdinand Mulnier, of Paris.

Dr. Silas Palmer, F.S.A., a well known archaeologist, died at his residence at Newbury on Wednesday morning.

Mr. John Mitchel, who has recently been twice elected member for the county of Tipperary, died at the residence of Mr. Hill, Irvine, near Newry, last Saturday morning, aged sixty-one. Before his death was known in Dublin a petition against his recent return for Tipperary was filed in the office of the Court of Common Pleas, but the event may render some modification or new proceeding necessary.



M. BUFFET, THE NEW FRENCH PRIME MINISTER.



THE MELDON VIADUCT, DEVON AND CORNWALL RAILWAY.



TOMBS OF THE GOND RAJAHS, CHANDA, CENTRAL INDIA.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The National Assembly having, on Saturday last, confirmed, without debate, the Extradition Treaty concluded on Aug. 15, 1874, between France and Belgium, and also the Convention signed on Dec. 12 last between France and Italy, settling the boundaries of the respective countries, adjourned for the Easter recess until May 11. No resolution was adopted respecting the partial elections.

There was a meeting on Saturday of the members of the Left Centre, at which an important speech was made by M. Laboulaye. In the course of his remarks M. Laboulaye said that, though the party had made many sacrifices, it had not abandoned its principles. He was of opinion that the dissolution should not be too long delayed.

M. Dufaure, the Minister of Justice, attended a meeting of the Committee of Thirty on Saturday. He said that in his opinion the members should continue the work they had commenced. He would, during the recess, prepare the organic laws, and propose to the Assembly, when it reassembled, that they should be referred to the committee.

The Permanent Committee met on Monday, but nothing of importance occurred. Its next sitting was fixed for April 1. The Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier stated that the Bureau of the Assembly was engaged, in conjunction with the Government, in examining the question of the installation of the two Chambers at Versailles. He added that he would inform the committee of the decision arrived at.

The first portion of the sale of M. Guizot's library was brought to a close on Saturday. A complete collection of the *Débats*, from its first establishment in 1789 down to 1873—in itself almost unique—was knocked down at 2020*fr.* This was presented to M. Guizot by M. Bertin, sen. A file of the *Moniteur* fetched 1000*fr.* The proceeds of the twelve days' sale, forming the first division, amount to about 44,000*fr.* The second selection will be offered to the public on April 24.

Judgment was given last Saturday by the Tribunal of Commerce in the action brought by M. Oudin, shareholder of the *Crédit Mobilier*, against the new board of directors of that society. The tribunal declared that the issue of 160,000 new preference shares was incompatible with the rights enjoyed by the old shareholders; it annulled the resolution passed at the general meeting of the shareholders, and condemned the new board in the costs of the trial.

ITALY.

In the Senate the estimates of the Minister of Public Works have been approved, as also the convention concluded with Baron Erlanger for the laying of a submarine telegraph cable between Sardinia and the Italian continent.

The Chamber of Deputies, in discussing the Conscription Bill, on Sunday, approved a proposal of Signor Crespi for putting an end to the privileges allowed to ecclesiastical students belonging to the Catholic and other religions. The last clauses of the bill were adopted, but there were not sufficient members present for the House to proceed to a final vote on the whole measure. After having approved the postal convention concluded at Berne, the Chamber adjourned until April 12.

On the occasion of his "name-day," Garibaldi's villa was visited by crowds, who complimented him on the event.

Three services were held on Sunday in dedication of the new Baptist chapel which has been erected in Rome. Large congregations assembled, and English and Italian ministers officiated. At the morning service about 200 persons were present, including 150 Baptists from England and elsewhere. The building contains 300 seats. A tract dépôt, a printing-office, and an infant school are to be attached to the chapel.

At Venice, on Monday, the statue of Daniel Manin was unveiled in the Piazza Manin, formerly the Piazza St. Peter Naiano, in which the patriot lived. The day was observed as a general holiday, the Bourse and the shops being closed. Speeches were delivered by the Mayor of Venice, by M. Henri Martin, the French historian, by the Vice-President of the Italian Chamber, who represented that body, and by Signor Bonghi, who represented the King. M. Henri Martin passed a high eulogium upon Manin, whom he described as a link between Italy and France.

GERMANY.

On Monday, being the birthday of the Emperor William, his Majesty completing on that day his seventy-eighth year, he received the congratulations of his family and of the Court of Berlin. There was a large crowd outside the palace, and he was enthusiastically cheered when he appeared, with the Crown Prince and Princess, at the windows. The streets were decorated with flags, and at night illuminations were displayed. A diplomatic dinner was given by Prince Bismarck, at which the British Ambassador, Lord Odo Russell, proposed the Emperor William's health. Prince Bismarck, in reply, proposed the health of the Sovereigns represented at the dinner. The day was celebrated throughout all Germany with much festivity.

While the Empress was driving in Unter den Linden, at Berlin, an omnibus came into collision with her Majesty's carriage and overthrew her horses, killing one of them.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet continued yesterday week the discussion upon the second reading of the Government bill withdrawing the State grants from Catholic Bishops. The remaining clauses were adopted without amendment. The House, with the assent of the Government Commissioner, resolved upon the insertion of a clause by which an unrestricted power of hearing appeals is conferred upon the provincial governor against disciplinary penalties inflicted by the ecclesiastical authorities upon clergymen who may have returned to obedience to the State. On Saturday the House adjourned until April 5.

The priest Helfrich, who had been expelled, but had secretly returned, was found at Dippertz, on Sunday, celebrating mass, and was consequently arrested and conducted to Fulda, where he has been put in prison.

The editor of a German newspaper has been sent to prison for a year for publishing the Pope's Encyclical, and the editor of another paper has been fined six hundred marks for having published an insulting article against the Supreme Ecclesiastical Tribunal.

Germany has sent a corvette to Swatow, in China, to support a claim for compensation for a piratical attack on a German barque.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has accepted the resignation of Prince Sapicha, the District Marshal of Galicia, tendered some time ago to his Majesty, and has appointed Count Potocki, former President of the Ministry, as his successor.

Baron Wittmann, the president, and Count Lamelan, the public prosecutor, at the trial of Herr Offenheim, have received the order of the Iron Crown.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath has approved a grant for the Philadelphia Exhibition amounting to 50,000*fl.* for this year and 100,000*fl.* for 1876.

The Lower House has been occupied with the elections of the delegations. The Czech representatives of Moravia

handed in a declaration to the effect that they would not participate in these elections, as the German deputies for Moravia persistently ignored them on such occasions.

DENMARK.

The Financial Bill was discussed on Tuesday by the Landthing, and it was resolved by 42 votes against 8 to elect a Budget Committee with the object of preserving a Constitutional attitude in dealing with the resolutions of the Folksthing. In reply to a speech from the leader of the Left the President of the Council of Ministers said the present conflict threatened the authority of the Government, which was therefore compelled to oppose the entire tendency of the proceedings of the majority in the Folksthing. The Opposition would, perhaps, ultimately thank those who sought to subdue the current it had created and at which the Opposition itself would be dismayed. The Easter recess will last until April 5.

RUSSIA.

On the arrival at Berlin of the Empress of Russia she was visited by the Emperor and Empress of Germany and other members of the Imperial family. The Empress arrived at St. Petersburg at eight o'clock on Saturday evening. The Emperor went to meet her, and the streets were illuminated.

The International Telegraphic Conference convoked to meet at St. Petersburg will be opened on June 1. The Russian delegate will preside. Twenty-four States and twenty cable companies have promised to send representatives.

A telegram to the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the Prime Minister of the Khan of Khiva arrived at St. Petersburg on Wednesday with a numerous retinue, on a mission said to be of importance.

AMERICA.

A resolution approving President Grant's action in Louisiana has passed the Senate by 33 votes against 24. The Senate has ratified the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the Senate has passed the Marine Telegraph Bill.

According to advices received at New York peace has been re-established in Venezuela.

Mr. White, formerly Consul at Dantzic, has been appointed by our Government to the post of Consul-General at Belgrade.

Great mortality has been caused among the natives of Fiji by an outbreak of measles.

Disturbances in Morocco are threatened in consequence of the raising of irregular levies for the army.

Intelligence has been received at Calcutta from Cabul that the Ameer contemplated sending his son, Yakoob Khan, into British territory.

Some disturbances have broken out among the negroes at Morant Bay, in Jamaica; but they are believed to be of a local character, and not serious.

The Agent-General for New Zealand has received advices of the arrival in that colony of the emigrant-ships *Hudson*, *Rakaia*, *Gareloch*, *City of Dunedin*, *Oamaru*, and *Wellington*.

M. Thiers is occupied in writing another important work, entitled "Histoire de l'Art," from notes collected during his late tour in Italy.

A marriage is arranged between two noble French families, M. le Comte F. de Beaufort-Spontin and the Princess *née* Marguerite de Talleyrand-Périgord.

The *Canadian News* understands that the council of the Royal Colonial Institute have appointed a committee to investigate the French claims to the Newfoundland fisheries.

The wife of Prince Alexander Torlonia died at Rome last week, after a long illness, at the age of fifty-two. She was the daughter of one of the Colonna Princes of Naples, and was married to Prince Torlonia in 1840.

We hear from Mr. Baird with reference to the trial of speed that took place at St. Petersburg, a short time ago, between his steam-launch *Mab* and a steam-launch built by Messrs. Thornycroft and Co., for the Czarewitsch, that he is quite willing to have another trial over the same course, both boats using similar coal.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—The Chinese campaign of Yakoob Beg of Kashgar has been successful. He has annexed the important districts of Manas and Umutchees, and keeps a garrison at Turfan, south-east of Manas, for the protection of the new province. The inhabitants being Dungans or Mohammedan Tartars, make common cause with him against the Chinese. The latter, sluggish and persevering as ever, are collecting troops at Tchugutchak, Hami, and Barkauh, the latter being intended to attack Kashgar, while the former are to recover Manas.

A telegram received by the *Times* informs us that the Western China Expedition of Colonel Browne and party arrived at Rangoon on the 19th inst. All the wounded are well. The attack on the party was made by Chinese frontier officials, instigated by others. The baggage and presents have been recovered. The Sikhs fought bravely; twenty Chinese were killed and a large number wounded. All communication with China on the frontier is stopped by large bands of armed men. The instigators are suspected, but proof is at present insufficient for certainty. Richardson's battery of the 5th Brigade, with 200 infantry, will march for the Toungoo frontier. The King of Burmah is sending 4000 men towards the Arracan frontier.

Aftenbladet announces that a new Swedish Polar expedition, under Professor Nordenskjöld, will start from Tromsø in the beginning of June. Two distinguished botanists, Dr. P. Kjelman and Dr. N. Lundström, together with the zoologists, Herr Stuxberg and Dr. Théel, will accompany the ships. The plan is to make immediately for the southern point of Nova Zembla, where at that time of the year Samoyeds are sure to be found. Here some time will be spent in geological, botanical, zoological, and ethnological investigations. It is then intended to push on up the west coast of Nova Zembla to its northernmost point, which ought to be reached by the middle of August. Thence the expedition will divide, part to sail north-east in order to survey this wholly unknown portion of the Polar Basin, part southwards to the mouths of the Ob and Jenisei, a district of peculiar interest to geologists as the richest in the world in mammoth remains. If the state of the ice is favourable, Professor Nordenskjöld hopes to go up one of these rivers in a boat and return overland. A few years ago such a plan as this would have been considered hopeless; but the Norwegian whalers have conclusively proved within the last few seasons that at certain times of the year the Kara Sea is almost free from ice, and therefore that a regular communication might be formed between the north of Norway and the mouths of the great Siberian rivers. "The first who ever burst into the silent" Kara Sea was a skipper of the name of Johannesen, for which feat the Swedish Academy gave him their medal in 1870. The expedition is fitted up at the expense of Herr Oskar Dickson.—*Academy*.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baker, H. Lefroy, to be Curate (Sole Charge) of Miningsby, Lincoln. Blakeney, John Edward; Prebendary of Huthwaite, in York Cathedral. Bulkeley, R. G.; Perpetual Curate of Dunkinfield, Cheshire. Cooke, C. F.; Vicar of Diseworth, Leicestershire; Vicar of Easworth, Wills. Daniel, W. Eustace; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Frome. Frost, Frederick; Chaplain of Southend Chapel, Lewisham. Hilton, H.; Rector of West Kingston, Wilts; Rural Dean of South Malmesbury. Kempson, Howard, Vicar of Cookley; Rector of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford. Mathews, John; Rector of Allhallows, Bromley. Rigby, T.; Perpetual Curate of Trinity Church, Sheffield. Robertson, David; Rector of Market Deeping, Lincolnshire. Sandes, Samuel D.; Vicar of Nether Poppleton with Upper Poppleton. Spooner, H. M.; Vicar of Boughton-under-Blean, Kent. Teesdale, Frederic Dolree; Canon-Residentiary of Inverness Cathedral. Trotter, C. Dale; Vicar of Bossall. Wilkie, C. H.; Curate-in-Charge of Edburton, near Hurstpierpoint, Sussex. Young, V. S.; Curate of Waddeshare with Whitfield and West Langdon. Young, A. W.; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Marylebone.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will hold his next general ordination on Sunday, Sept. 19; and the Archbishop of York, on Trinity Sunday, May 23.

The choir of Rochester Cathedral, which has been closed many months for restorations, will be reopened, with great ceremony, on June 11.

The Rev. William Yates Daykin, lately Curate of Sheepsdon, Devonshire, has been appointed to the archdeaconry of Durban, in the diocese of Maritzburg, Natal.

A memorial window has been erected in the north aisle of Winchester Cathedral in memory of the Countess of Guilford. It is immediately opposite the southern door in the close, and has been executed by the firm of Clayton and Bell.

At a numerously-attended court of governors of Christ's Hospital, held on Tuesday, a ballot was taken for the election of a Vicar to the parish of Enford, Wilts, in succession to the Rev. J. H. Alt, deceased, which resulted in the election of the Rev. Christopher Flood Cooke, M.A., Vicar of Diseworth.

A gratifying presentation took place at Ipswich on Tuesday morning. The Rev. C. H. Gaye, who has assiduously ministered since his appointment in 1848 as Rector of the populous parish of St. Matthew, was presented with a cheque for £500 upon his undertaking less arduous work as Vicar of the village of Swilland, Suffolk.

For some time past a religious revival has been going on at Camborne, in connection with the Established Church, in which the Vicar (the Rev. W. Butlin) and his daughter have taken the leading part. Miss Butlin has officiated in many services both in churches and school-rooms. On Sunday it was announced that the Bishop of Exeter had issued an inhibition against Miss Butlin taking part in any service in a church.

The special Lent services at St. Michael's Church, Woodstreet, were brought to a close on Friday evening last by an excellent sermon, by the Rev. Professor Stanley Leathes, on Heb. iii. 19, "So we see that they could not enter in because of unbelief." The church, as during each of the previous lectures, was crowded by an attentive congregation, of whom far the larger part consisted of men.

The annual course of special evening services in the nave of Westminster Abbey will be begun on Sunday, April 4, when the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple. The following will be the preachers for the remaining Sundays of the month:—April 11, the Rev. F. J. Holland, M.A., Incumbent of Quebec Chapel, Portman-square, and one of the six preachers in Canterbury Cathedral; April 18, the Bishop of Exeter; April 25, the Rev. Canon Perowne, D.D., Whitehall preacher.

The Rev. Charles B. Bearson having recently resigned the living of Knebworth, Herts, of which he had been incumbent nearly thirty-six years, the parishioners and some neighbouring friends have presented him, in token of their regard, with a handsome silver inkstand of the value of £60, together with an album containing the names of the subscribers. The *Guardian* says that there was not a cottager in the village who did not gladly contribute. The school children also joined among themselves to present Mrs. Pearson with a russet leather glove-box, in token of their affection.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

At a voluntary examination in theology the examiners have awarded the Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarships to the following gentlemen, whose names are placed in the order of merit:—John S. More Gordon, B.A., Balliol College; Wm. R. Linton, B.A., Corpus Christi College; and Francis H. Woods, B.A., Jesus College. These were the only candidates.

Mr. C. W. Moullin, of Pembroke College, has been elected by the Radcliffe trustees to the vacant travelling fellowship. Mr. Moullin was placed in the first class Natural Science School in Trinity Term, 1872.

The death is announced of Mr. G. V. Cox, M.A., of New College, late Esquire Bedel and University Coroner. Mr. Cox was in his ninety-first year. In 1866 Mr. Cox resigned his mace, which he had carried for sixty years, and retired upon a pension.

CAMBRIDGE.

The examinations for the Classical Tripos have resulted as follow:—

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
Peskett, Magdalene.	Adams, Sidney.	Carter, Trinity.
Tilley, King's.	Radcliffe, King's.	Henderson, John's.
Gow, Trinity.	Carlisle, Trinity.	Kingdon, Corpus.
Baker, John's.	Bingham, Trinity.	Hamilton, Jesus.
Balfour, Trinity.	Bridgeman, Trinity.	Brooke, John's.
Salt, King's.	Kempton, Pembroke.	Freeland, Magdalene.
Joyes, King's.	Poynter, Queens'.	Baily, Caius.
Kelly, Clare.	Nock, John's.	Crawley, John's.
Tillyard, John's.	Knightley, John's.	Formby, Trinity.
South, Jesus.	Stevenson, Magdalene.	Stevenson, Emmanuel.
Arblaster, Clare.	Fairbanks, Clare.	Stevens, Downing.
Booth, Trinity.	Blackmore, Queen's.	French, Emmanuel.
Batten, John's.	Browne, Catharine's.	Horton, Trinity.
Elliott, Caius.	Hooper, Clare.	Mosley, John's.
Bayfield, Clare.	Smith, Trinity.	Sparke, Caius.
Southward, Catharine's.	Busse, Trinity Hall.	Thompson, Trinity.
Seillon, King's.	Madge, Emmanuel.	Haviland, John's.
Verry, Christ's.	Peach, Downing.	Martin, Trinity.
Macmillan, Christ's.	Jackson, Trinity.	Tute, John's.
Moss, John's.	Robinson, Catharine's.	
Raynor, John's.	Jeffery, Magdalene.	
	Evill, Trinity Hall.	

The first annual report of the Board of Examinations has been issued, and refers to the previous examination, or "little go," held in June and December, 1874. It appears that in June the number of candidates who presented themselves in Part I., consisting of classical subjects, was 215, of whom 54 obtained a first class, 102 a second class, and 59 failed. In December 375 candidate were examined: 137 obtained a first class, 136 a second class, and 102 failed. In Part II., in June, out of 241 candidates, 60 were placed in class 1, 102 in class 2, and 79 failed. In December 374 candidates were examined: 158 obtained a first class, 101 a second class, and 115 failed. In the additional subjects required of all candidates for honours

there were in June 151 candidates, of whom 49 failed; and in December 60 failed out of 328.

At Jesus College the following have been elected to scholarships:—For classics, £50, H. Meser, Clifton College. Rustat Scholars: W. Deedes, Haileybury College; V. B. Johnstone, Marlborough College; A. D. Wason, Cheltenham College. Honourably mentioned: D. W. Tangueray, St. Andrew's College, Bradford; G. A. Williams, King Edward's School, Bir. Mathematics, in order of merit: H. C. Wyatt, £50, Cheltenham Grammar School; C. A. C. Bowlker (Rustat), Lancaster Grammar School; D. A. Morris, £30, Manilla Hall, Clifton. Honourably mentioned: E. G. Bincles, Christ's Hospital.

The following candidates have been elected at Trinity Hall to exhibitions of £70:—For classics: Henry Cecil Wright, Cheltenham College. For mathematics: Walter George Bell, City of London School.

The following have been elected to open scholarships at Clare College:—For classics: C. L. Felton, Sutton Valence Grammar School. For mathematics: A. H. Evans, private tuition; D. Samuel, University College, Aberystwith. For natural science: E. Harrison, Derby School.

At Gonville and Caius College Mr. Walter Coombe, of Christ's Hospital, has been elected to an open scholarship for mathematics. Proxime accesserunt: John Shedden Barford, Christ's College, Finchley; C. F. Coxwell, Brighton College. The open scholarship for classics was adjudged to Reginald George Carr, Tonbridge School.

At Queen's College the open scholarships have been awarded as follow:—Mathematics: Walker, Kepier Grammar School, Houghton-le-Spring, £60; Baker, Albert College, Framlingham, £40; Best, private tuition, £30; Johns, Faversham, £30. For classics: Grey, King William's College, Isle of Man, £40; Price, Rossall School, £30.

The Vice-Chancellor gives notice that admission to the senate house on April 2 (degree day) will be by ticket, except to members of the senate.

Last Saturday morning the Right Rev. Dr. Mackarness (Bishop of Oxford) held a confirmation service at Eton College Chapel, when upwards of 140 candidates received the sacred rite. The school closed on Thursday for the Easter vacation, which will last until April 21.

The examination for scholarships at Harrow School has just ended, with the following results:—1, G. W. Tallents and H. C. F. Mason (equal); 3, G. M. Edwards; 4, H. W. Greene; 5, C. E. Hewlett; 6, W. H. P. Rowe. The Modern Scholarship is adjudged to E. J. C. Morton.

The first season of lectures and classes held in North Staffordshire in connection with the University of Cambridge ended last Saturday, and a meeting of the students was held in the Townhall, Stoke-on-Trent, on Saturday evening, under the presidency of the Bishop of Lichfield.

A man named Eastop, with a variety of aliases, was examined at Highgate, last Monday, on charges of obtaining sums of money as far back as 1872 by false pretences. The plan he adopted was to obtain possession of pawnbrokers' tickets, fill them up, and then dispose of them to his dupes, who, when they went to redeem their supposed purchases, found themselves in danger of being handed over to the police. The prisoner was remanded.

Mr. J. C. Gostling again appeared before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House last Monday, on a charge of having embezzled sums of money belonging to a limited liability company, of which he was managing director. The evidence of one of the clerks formerly in the service of the company was taken, and another adjournment of the hearing ensued, the defendant, as before, having been admitted to bail.

A libel of the most scandalous kind upon the character of Miss Stride, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, was, on Saturday, brought under the notice of the Bow-street police magistrate by Mr. Giffard, Q.C. The Society for Organising Charitable Relief, to whom it had been attributed, had denied that it was either printed or sanctioned by them. The name of the printer did not appear upon the document, and, under all the circumstances, Mr. Flowers expressed his regret that a summons could not be issued.

At the Board of Trade Inquiry into the case of the Princess, Antwerp steamer, whose cargo of loose grain shifted and caused her loss, the Court at Greenwich has decided on returning the captain his certificate, but reserved its full opinion on the case for final report to the Board of Trade.—The official inquiry at Liverpool into the abandonment of the ship Sydney Acres has resulted in the certificate of the master Blake being suspended for twelve months, the Court considering the abandonment premature.

The tenth annual meeting of the Liverpool training-ship Indefatigable was held, on Thursday week, at the Townhall, Liverpool, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman Livingston. From the annual report it appeared that the number of boys on board the vessel on Dec. 31 last was 155, of whom fifty-six had been received during the year 1874. Of these ten had been sent to sea as apprentices, twenty-five as ordinary seamen, two as stewards, and four had been sent on shore. The treasurer's account for the past year was satisfactory.

The money-order system with France, which at present applies only to orders issued in this country on Paris, or issued at Paris on this country, will, on April 1 next, be extended to all places in France at which there are money-order offices, and also to Algeria. The rates of commission will be the same as those now chargeable on money orders between this country and Paris only—viz., on sums not exceeding £2, 9d.; on sums above £2 and not exceeding £5, 1s. 6d.; on sums above £5 and not exceeding £7, 2s. 3d.; and on sums above £7 and not exceeding £10, 3s. No single money order will be issued for a higher sum than £10. All money-order offices are supplied with lists showing the places in France and Algeria on which orders may be drawn, as well as with special forms for the use of the public on which to make requisitions for orders.

An interesting discovery has just been made in Les Corbières (department of the Aube) by the engineer of some copper and lead mines near Tuchan. Having remarked at the top of the mountain which overlooks the village of Padern a grotto presenting the character of a dwelling of the prehistoric epoch, researches were made which have been crowned with complete success. By the side of fragments of skeletons of wild animals and of human bones, the abundance of which shows a long series of generations, the subterranean excavations have brought to light articles of rudely-constructed pottery, daggers made of sharpened bones, and, above all, pieces of shell carved into hooks and pierced with a hole, so as to be hung round the neck of the owner, evidently serving for knives in those remote ages. All the objects discovered have been offered by M. Barnier to the Museum of Natural History at Toulouse.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The University Boat-Race ended, as all competent judges of rowing imagined that it would, in the ridiculously easy victory of Oxford. The Cambridge stroke, possibly with the hope of flurrying his opponents, led off with a very fast 38 or 39 to the minute, and at the end of half a mile had nearly drawn clear; but from that point Way, who was not to be beguiled into any advance upon his steady 35, gradually overhauled and then rapidly left him astern, passing under Hammersmith Bridge about a length and a half ahead, and increasing his lead, without any apparent effort, to three lengths at Chiswick Church, and to some fifty yards at Barnes; eventually winning as he liked by about ten lengths. Indeed, after the first mile, it was no struggle whatever, but simply one of the old processions of the '60 era. In justice to the Cambridge crew, we should mention that Dicker broke his slide after about a mile had been covered, an unfortunate catastrophe which must have greatly crippled him. Some nine years ago, just after Oxford had scored one of her (then) annual victories, we remember asking a Putney waterman his idea of the reason of the invincible success of the Dark Blues. "Why, you see, Sir, its just this. These here Hoxford gents they's a largier, stronger, strengthier, set of men altogether, Sir. And that's just where it is, Sir, hover this 'ere Putney course." Such was the plain, simple view of that "ancient mariner," intelligible if not exhaustive, and preferable, if only for its brevity, to all those learned dissertations about "catch at the beginning," "hang on the feather," &c., with which we are so afflicted in these later days. Undoubtedly, the stronger crew, having mastered the art of rowing, must inevitably wear down the weaker over the Metropolitan course, and when, as happened this year, a portion of the weaker is deficient in science, even the process of "wearing down" becomes superfluous. We give an Engraving of the race on page 304. The sketch was taken from the press boat, and shows the Oxford leading atorney Reach. The Prince of Wales was on board the umpire boat.

The Inter-University sports took place at Lillie-bridge on the day preceding the boat-race, and Oxford scored a decided victory by securing six out of the nine events. On the whole, the performances were scarcely so good as those of the last few years, Cambridge being terribly deficient in distance-runners, not one of her representatives passing the post in the Mile and Three Miles, which fell respectively to E. A. Sandford and W. R. H. Stevenson, who won the same events last year. G. H. Hales (Cambridge) made a grand hammer throw of 127ft, which is the longest on record; and M. G. Glazebrook (Oxford) took the High Jump with a fine leap of 5ft 9in. A. B. Loder (Cambridge) astonished everyone by beating H. K. Upcher (Oxford) in the Hurdle Race; and, after one of the prettiest finishes of the day, T. Snow, the president of the O.U.A.C., proved a little too good for A. R. Lewis (Cambridge) in the Quarter-Mile. Putting the Weight, of which we give an illustration, was won by S. S. Brown (Oxford).

Prince's Club was, as usual, the scene of the Inter-University racket-matches. The double-handed match was played on Tuesday, when R. O. Milne (Brasenose) and T. S. Dury (St. John's) represented Oxford, against J. M. Batten (St. John's) and J. A. Bull (Trinity) for Cambridge. The rubber was the best of seven games, and the Oxford men, who were too good for their opponents at all points, won four games off the reel, scoring 15 to 4, 15 to 7, 15 to 12, and 15 to 6 respectively. On the following day the single match, the best of five games, took place between Milne and Batten, when the former won the second, third, and fourth games, by 15 to 7, 15 to 7, and 15 to 1 respectively; thus winning the match by three games to one.

The result of the annual chess-match between the two Universities is given in our Chess column.

On Monday the Amateur Championship Meeting was brought off at Lillie-bridge, and for once Londoners had all the best of it. W. J. Morgan, the amateur champion at seven miles, again won very easily, doing the distance in 53 min. 47 sec., the fastest time on record, though it is only right to state that his style of going occasioned great diversity of opinion. M. G. Glazebrook (Oxford) had no opponent in the High Jump, but he cleared the wonderful height of 5ft 11 in. The Mile showed that W. Slade (L.A.C.) was in his best form, and, after a capital race for three parts of the distance, he beat T. R. Hewitt (Cambridge) pretty easily. His exertions, however, told on him when he attempted to retain possession of the Four-Miles Cup, and W. Gibb (S.L.H.) finished alone. One of the best men who ran at the meeting was F. T. Elborough (L.A.C.). He had no difficulty in defeating A. R. Lewis (Cambridge) by about half a dozen yards in the Quarter-Mile, and, though he eased in the last twenty strides, covered the distance in the very fast time of 51 sec.

The Four-Miles Bicycle Championship was run at Lillie-bridge on Tuesday afternoon. There were six competitors, but H. P. Whiting, the champion of 1873-4, retained his title after a pretty race with J. Copland. We append his time for each mile, which was wonderfully fast:—One mile, 3 min. 21 sec.; two, 6 min. 45 sec.; three, 10 min. 9 sec.; four, 13 min. 20 2-5 sec.

It seems a great pity that two such important meetings as those held last week at Lincoln and Liverpool should have clashed; and, as might have been expected, the latter suffered the most. The first and second days were comparatively failures; but after the decision of the Lincolnshire Handicap large numbers of people journeyed across to Liverpool, and on the Grand National day the crowd was as large as ever. The Liverpool Spring Cup was the chief event of the Tuesday, and Vanderdecken (8 st. 12 lb.), who was supposed to have retired from active life, made another "last appearance." The old horse never ran better in his life; but just now Ireland seems in irresistible form, and Mr. J. Murphy's Hollywood (6 st. 7 lb.), who was ridden by Meany, and absolutely started without a quotation, beat him by a neck, after a very exciting finish. Clonave (11 st. 12 lb.) very nearly scored a second victory for the Emerald Isle in the Liverpool Hurdle Handicap, but Gavin scarcely rode him as well as Jarvis did Schottische (10 st. 7 lb.), and he had to succumb by a neck. The Molyneux Two-Year-Old Plate, on the second day, introduced us to Corydalis, a very smart filly by Paul Jones—Mulberry, who beat eight opponents in hollow style, and promises to do great credit to her rising young sire. Industrious (12 st. 2 lb.) was brought out for the Palatine Hurdle Handicap, but his weight proved a little too much for him, and he could never get on terms with Whinyard (10 st. 6 lb.) who has previously done his party a good turn at Liverpool. On the Thursday Squash, a son of Gladiator and Rose of Kent, who, like Bella and Coronella, the Lincoln winners, was sold by the Cobham Stud Company, won the March Plate and then the "cross-country Derby," engrossed general attention. A field of nineteen appeared at the post, and though the class of competitors was not particularly good, the very "open" character of the race invested it with peculiar interest. A capital start was effected at once, but the list of casualties commenced at the very first fence, where Furley (12 st. 2 lb.) refused—an unpleasant habit he has contracted of late—and knocked down Messenger (11 st. 7 lb.). The second jump disposed of Clonave (12 st. 1 lb.), who blundered at it,

and upset St. Aubyn (11 st. 7 lb.), the latter paying the same delicate attention to New York (10 st. 13 lb.), and thus five of the field were very quickly put out of it. La Veine (11 st. 12 lb.) and Congress (12 st. 4 lb.) then led the way at a slow pace, and no further mistakes were made until the second round, when, at the second fence in the country, Sailor (11 st. 7 lb.), one of the Irish representatives, overjumped himself, and brought down Miss Hungerford (11 st. 10 lb.). Three-quarters of a mile from home Dainty (11 st.) took up the running, and was first into the straight, with La Veine, Pathfinder (10 st. 11 lb.), Congress, and Jackal (11 st. 11 lb.) following her in the order named, and at this point nothing else had a chance, as Laburnum had broken down, and the rest were thoroughly beaten. Congress was the first to give way, and La Veine being in trouble at the distance, Dainty appeared about to score an easy victory; but Pathfinder got up in the last few strides and defeated her by half a length. Three lengths behind Dainty came La Veine, who was only a head in front of Jackal. It was not generally known that Pathfinder was second best at Bristol; doubtless, also, the severity of the course assisted him; but he owes his success in a great measure to the splendid riding of Mr. Thomas, who has now taken part in no less than eighteen Grand Nationals, and steered two previous winners—Aurora and The Lamb. The easy victory of Hollywood (8 st. 6 lb.) in the Lancastrian Handicap, on the Friday, shows what a really great horse Vanderdecken must be just now; and a desperate finish between Bar One (11 st. 5 lb.) and Congress (12 st. 7 lb.) in the Sefton Steeplechase resulted in favour of the former by half a length. Maidment appeared several times in Captain Macchell's colours in the course of the week, and rode no less than six winners during the four days.

On Monday afternoon a skiff-race took place on the Tyne between Joseph Sadler, champion of England, and R. W. Boyd. The distance was one mile, over the regatta course at Scotswood, and the stake at issue £200. Boyd won the toss for choice of sides, and it is probable that this advantage just gave him the race, for, after one of the most desperate struggles ever seen from start to finish, he won by half a length. The time was 6 min. 10½ sec.; and it is pretty certain that the young northerner will have a try for the championship.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN APRIL.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanac.")

A Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible from Europe, takes place on the 6th. It begins on the Earth generally at about 3h. 58m. a.m., Greenwich mean time, in longitude 35½ deg. east of Greenwich and in latitude 33 deg. 4 min. south, not far from the southernmost part of Africa in the Indian Ocean, and near Natal. The central line passes across the Indian Ocean, somewhat south of Madagascar, north of Sumatra, and near to Formosa. The eclipse ends in longitude 134½ deg. east of Greenwich and north latitude 23½ deg. nearly at 4 minutes after 9h. a.m. The Central Eclipse begins at about 4h. 54m., a.m., Greenwich mean time, and ends about 8h. 20m. a.m. It will be seen as a partial eclipse from the southern part of Africa, from China, and from the several islands between Australia and China. When the centres of the Sun and Moon are in the same straight line with the eye of the observer, and the apparent diameter of the Moon is greater than that of the Sun, the eclipse is total, as in the present instance; but when her apparent diameter is less than that of the Sun the eclipse is annular, and such will be the case with the second eclipse this year, which will occur on Sept. 29.

The Moon is near Saturn on the morning of the 2nd, near Venus on the morning of the 3rd, to the right of Mercury on the 4th, near Jupiter on the 20th (the day of full moon), near Mars on the morning of the 26th, and near Saturn on the morning of the last day. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the 6th	at 36 minutes	after 6h.	in the morning.
First Quarter	" 12th	" 33	" 9	" afternoon.
Full Moon	" 20th	" 30	" 4	" afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 28th	" 17	" 7	" afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 7th, and most distant on the afternoon of the 22nd.

Mercury rises at 4h. 58m. a.m., or 31m. before the Sun, on the 5th; at 4h. 52m. a.m., or 26m. before the Sun, on the 10th; at 4h. 44m. a.m., or 23m. before the Sun, on the 15th; at 4h. 37m. a.m., or 21m. before the Sun, on the 20th; at 4h. 31m. a.m., or 16m. before the Sun, on the 25th; and at 4h. 25m. a.m., or 12m. before the Sun, on the last day. He is near the Moon on the 4th.

Venus rises on the 1st at 4h. 25m. a.m., on the 11th at 4h. 11m. a.m., on the 21st at 3h. 55m. a.m., on the last day at 3h. 38m. a.m.; or being 1h. 13m., 1h. 4m., 1h. 0m., and 59m. before sunrise on these days. She is near the Moon on the 2nd.

Mars is still a morning star, rising on the 1st at 1h. 0m. a.m., or 4h. 38m. before sunrise; on the 11th at 0h. 39m. a.m., or 4h. 36m. before sunrise; on the 21st at 0h. 17m. a.m., or 4h. 38m. before sunrise. He is due south on the 15th at 4h. 22m. a.m.; on the last day at 3h. 40m. a.m. He is in his descending node on the 7th, and nearest the Moon on the 25th.

Jupiter rises on the 1st at 7h. 59m. p.m., or 1h. 28m. after sunset; on the 11th at 7h. 12m. p.m., or 26m. after sunset. On the 15th the planet rises at the same time as the Sun sets, and from this day to Nov. 7 the planet rises in daylight. He sets at about the time of sunrise on the 23rd, and after this a few minutes before the Sun till the end of the month. He is due south on the 15th at 0h. 12m. a.m.; on the last day at 11h. 1m. p.m. He is in opposition to the Sun on the 17th; near the Moon on the 20th.

Saturn is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 4h. 19m. a.m., or 1h. 19m. before the Sun; on the 11th at 3h. 42m. a.m., or 1h. 33m. before the Sun; on the 21st at 3h. 3m. a.m., or 1h. 52m. before sunrise; and on the last day at 2h. 30m. a.m., or 2h. 7m. before the Sun. He is due south on the 15th at 8h. 14m. a.m., on the last day at 7h. 19m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 2nd, and again on the 30th.

Lord Hampton, in presiding at the annual session of the Institution of Naval Architects on Thursday week, criticised some of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships; and more especially with regard to the law of marine insurance and the necessity of establishing an improved system of official inquiry into the causes of maritime disasters, expressed his belief that both would receive the early attention of the Government. Mr. J. Scott Russell then read a paper on "Imperial Legislation as it affects Naval Construction and the English Merchant Navy." A discussion followed, and in the evening another meeting was held. On the following day various papers were read, and Mr. Scott Russell, Sir Spencer Robinson, and the Earl of Lauderdale were amongst those who took part in the discussions upon the qualities and structure of modern men-of-war, the requisites of new naval guns, and kindred subjects. The session closed on Saturday last, Lord Hampton presiding. The principal paper was one on the Bessemer steamship, by Mr. E. J. Reed, who explained the principle on which the ship was constructed, and described her first voyage.



DESERTION FROM THE ARMY: SALE OF A DESERTER'S KIT IN BARRACKS.



DECK OF THE BESSEMER SALOON STEAM-SHIP.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Many a person, looking to recent occurrences in the House of Commons, might well be inclined to murmur, "Pity the sorrows" of a Home Secretary! No official out of the House is so departmentally bothered; while in the House he has to encounter a constant representation of all the grievances and complaints of the whole body politic of the realm. It has happened that the policy of the present Government is directed mainly to social ameliorations; and, consequently, Mr. Cross is the hardest worked man, in Parliament, of all the Ministry. Now be it understood that he is, on the face of things, the most good-natured, best-tempered man—courteous, always ready with a conciliatory answer to anxious inquirers, and with a perpetual smile on his lips, while his eyes gleam with a genial expression through his spectacles. There is a certain simplicity in his manner, and he almost always knows all about everything that is the subject of interpellation. Of late years the great labour of the Home Secretary appears to have been considered, and it has been customary to have his Under-Secretary in the Commons, and a smart and ambitious statesman of the second class, like Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, or Mr. Winterbotham, who once filled that office, were powerful assistants to their chief. Although the Home Under-Secretary is now in the Lower House, Mr. Cross is not blessed with much if any help from him. In the long fights in Committee on bills, and in the answering of questions, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson takes no part, but contents himself with sitting next to his departmental superior and affording him only his countenance—it can hardly be said the light of his countenance—but certainly the moral aid of a demeanour so grave and ponderous that it almost amounts to a look of wisdom. Thus it has happened that Mr. Cross has had a monopoly of badger; so that at length his temper has given way, and in two instances lately he has turned restive, and the curious spectacle has occurred of a high official having to apologise twice in one evening for hasty words spoken in a moment of irritation, once in person and once by the Prime Minister. However, there can be little doubt that this little episode will tend still more to establish the popularity and good feeling with which Mr. Cross is regarded by the whole House, since nothing in his whole career of conciliation became him so much as his mode of making the amende.

The Prime Minister preserves in all its integrity his quality of amusing, and so easily managing, the House. A notable instance of his peculiar manner occurred some evenings ago. It happened that a member, who is of the Conservative faction, but who is the incarnation of Parliamentary *malapropos*, took on himself to inquire categorically as to what was to be the future policy of the Government with regard to the Judicature Act. Now that which has occurred with reference to that question is one of the most awkward circumstances that the present Ministry has had to encounter, and it may well be that it is a sore subject with them, especially to the Prime Minister, who has, doubtless, an unpleasant recollection of a sort of revolt of a section of his Cabinet. It was, therefore, with studied calmness and elaboration that Mr. Disraeli lectured on the prescriptive right of a Ministry to be reticent on points of coming policy, and then, with still deeper solemnity, answered that after Easter the Lord Chancellor would, in the House of Lords, state the intention of the Government with regard to the Judicature Act of 1873. The burst of laughter which followed had a merry ring in it, and no one laughed more pronouncedly than Lord Selborne, the author of the Act, who was sitting in the Peers' Gallery; but, probably, there was something sardonic or sarcastic in his mirth, since he cannot be well pleased at the attempts to render the offspring of his labour abortive.

Taking note of those who may be called Parliamentary personages and their doings, it may be said that Sir Wilfrid Lawson seems to have undertaken an additional mission to that to which he has hitherto devoted himself, and in the intervals of his crusade against alcohol he has been acting as an assistant to Mr. Plimsoll (most probably against the will of that gentleman, who, like all enthusiasts, would prefer to have a monopoly of his specialty), and been groping out cases of unseaworthy ships. This is an unwelcome addition to the responding duties of Sir Charles Adderley, who one night caused ineffable mirth by innocently admitting that there were some persons who "always slept at the Board of Trade." Then it may be mentioned that Mr. Fawcett, who generally reserves himself for monster orations on tremendous questions of policy, has become a Parliamentary *tirailleur* for the nonce—that is, he has flung himself ardently into the skirmishing in Committee on the Artisans Dwellings Bill, and is terribly active, often stirring up renewed controversy on points which were supposed to be done with, and parodying in perfection the practical joke of a well-known farce which consists in the wearisome iteration of the phrase of a bewildered Frenchman of "Monsieur Tonson come again." Unfair advantage was taken by certain gentlemen to deliver the speeches they had prepared for the second reading of the bill on going into Committee, and Mr. Cawley was so large a sinner in this respect that he was one of those who broke down Mr. Cross's patience, as mentioned above. A motion of Sir Charles Dilke for a Select Committee on the Working of the Ballot Act illustrated a point on which the Government has shown rather a sign of weakness, and that is their readiness to grant Select Committees to all sorts of asking members. There are so many of these Committees granted and to be granted that that may well be said in reference to their number which was said by the French coquette who was asked to state how many lovers she had had, and who simply declared that she had not counted after a thousand. In this instance a stand was made by the Government, for the Attorney-General intimated that though a Committee would be granted it could only be next year; and with this Sir Charles Dilke—who, notwithstanding his reputation as a wild political theorist, is, in fact, a reasonable and practical man—was content.

Mr. Peter Taylor appears to have lost much of that grim humour and amusing oddity of phrase which used to characterise him. He has been awfully serious when he has been lately indulging in a favourite pursuit of his, that of bringing forward crucial specimens of "justices' justice;" and asking the sympathy of the House for humble martyrs to the eccentricity, obliquity, and partiality of the "Great Unpaid." Scarcely any of the famous managers of the trial of Warren Hastings could have been sterner or more severe than Mr. Taylor was when he was denouncing one of these alleged miscarriages of justice. His manner was solemn, his brow knit, his voice deepened, and he, as it were, invoked Magna Charta (in some sort anticipating Dr. Kenelm), in declaring that the injured and virtuous peasant in question had not been tried by his "peers," but by a Bench composed chiefly of Colonels and Captains, who constituted a kind of court-martial, before which he went to his "preordained doom;" which phrase sounded truly awing as it was uttered.

Probably, in urging Mr. Disraeli to adjourn for the Easter holidays before Maundy Thursday, Mr. Holt was the representative of some members who are exercised in their minds, and perplexed how to reconcile their duties as conscientious members of Parliament and religious men by attending in their

places up to the morning of Good Friday, and then travelling on that day. At any rate, the Prime Minister yielded to, probably, representations made to him, and promising that, if the Irish members would let him have the second reading of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill on Tuesday, he would let the House go after that day. By-the-way, the discussion on that bill on the first night was curious; for the gentlemen from Ireland, principally of low degree (not using the phrase offensively), were allowed to talk the whole night with little interruption from English members, private or official, and the consequence was that there was so sparse a House that twice some individuals, wearied to desperation, endeavoured to get a "count," which in both instances was unsuccessful only "by a neck," as they say in horse-racing.

The only notable feature of the last night of the discussion was that Major O'Gorman, who so vividly suggests that some of Lever's eccentric Irishmen are not exaggeration, managed to perform a feat which few, if any, persons have been able to execute; for, by his vociferous and ill-timed interpositions, he very nearly upset the equilibrium of Mr. Disraeli while, as Prime Minister, he was summing up the debate.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Royal Assent to the Consolidated Fund Bill and other measures was received yesterday week. The Duke of Richmond, in reply to Lord Kimberley, admitted the anomaly involved in the difference as regards the limitations of age under the Agricultural Children Act and the Elementary Education Act, but said that the Government were not prepared to deal with it at present. The Land Titles and Transfer Bill was read the third time and passed; and Lord Salisbury brought in a measure to consolidate certain statutes connected with Indian legislation. The House, at its rising, adjourned for the Easter holidays till Thursday, April 8.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Disraeli intimated, yesterday week, that if the debate on the Peace Preservation Bill should be concluded on Tuesday he would then move the adjournment for Easter. Sir Charles Dilke having moved for a Select Committee on the working of the Ballot Act, which he held to be defective, the Attorney-General promised a Committee for next Session. Mr. Peter Taylor then brought forward the case of Luke Hills, a labourer, imprisoned for breach of contract, and moved that he should be pardoned; but the Home Secretary showed that, under the circumstances, the prerogative of the Crown could not be extended to him. Mr. Cross further said, after Sir W. Fraser had called attention to the treatment in prisons of persons remanded or waiting for bail, that the Home Office would inquire into the particular cases mentioned. The Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Bill was further considered in Committee, and the third and several following clauses were agreed to.

Dr. Kenelm gave notice, on Monday, that he should call the attention of the Prime Minister to acts of interference with the independence of juries on the part of one of the Judges in Ireland and Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. Mr. Whalley also intimated his intention to raise the question of the rights of Judges to commit for contempt of Court, particularly with reference to proceedings at the Tichborne trial. A new writ was ordered for Bridport, in consequence of the death of Mr. T. A. Mitchell. On the motion for the second reading of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill Lord Robert Montagu moved an amendment condemning exceptional legislation for Ireland. A long debate followed, in the course of which two unsuccessful attempts were made to count out the House. Most of the speakers were Irish members, but Sir M. Hicks Beach and Mr. Roebuck also took part in the discussion. Ultimately the debate was adjourned. Afterwards the Mutiny Bill, the Linen and Yarn Halls (Dublin) Bill, and the Glebe Lands (Ireland) Bill were read the third time.

Lord Elcho, on Tuesday, gave notice of a motion on the organisation of the Army, with reference to the deficient supply of soldiers. In reply to a question, Mr. Bourke contradicted the statement that Mr. Layard had been recalled from the Embassy to Spain, and that Colonel Conolly, our Military Attaché in Paris, had been dispatched to observe the movements of the Carlists. In answer to Sir Edward Watkin, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach stated that a report to the effect that the steward of Mr. Buckley had been fired at and wounded in Tipperary was correct. The discussion on the motion for the second reading of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. Callan, and continued principally by Irish members—the principal speakers being Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Plunkett, and Mr. Butt. The English members who spoke were Sir Eardley Wilmott and Sir Edward Watkin, while Mr. Disraeli wound up the debate. On a division, the second reading was carried by 264 to 269. The Foreign Loans Registration Bill was read the second time. Mr. Norwood brought in a bill to provide a maximum load-line for British shipping and other purposes, which was read the first time. The second reading of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill was moved by Mr. Butt. On the motion of Mr. Vance the debate was adjourned by 144 to 96. The East India Home Government (Pensions) Bill was withdrawn by Lord G. Hamilton, who gave notice of his intention to introduce another measure on the same subject. The House, at its rising, adjourned until April 5.

A meeting of ratepayers at Stoke-on-Trent, on Tuesday night, decided to adopt the Free Libraries Act.

The screw-steamer Durham, whose arrival at Melbourne has been reported by telegraph, left Plymouth on Jan. 28. She reached Melbourne on the 18th inst., having accomplished the voyage in forty-eight days and four hours.

Lieutenant Auchinleck, of the 21st Fusiliers, was presented, on Tuesday, by Colonel Collingwood, on behalf of the Queen, with the medal and clasp for the Ashantee campaign, in which he served under Sir Garnet Wolseley as a volunteer. This was the first occasion on which the medal for Ashantee has been officially presented on a public parade at Aldershot.

The Civil Service estimates were issued on Tuesday. The totals of the various classes amount to £12,656,132, an increase of rather over a quarter of a million sterling above the sum asked for last year. In addition to these there are the charges for the revenue departments, packet, and telegraph services, with an aggregate of £7,706,680, an increase of £34,775.

The portrait of an Italian lady named "Giacometta," an engraving of which, by permission of the Berlin Photographic Company, was given in this journal, is the work of a Berlin artist, Mr. Emile Löwenthal, whose pictures have been admired in our Royal Academy Exhibitions. One was a portrait of our late eminent sculptor, John Gibson; and the pictures of "Francesca da Rimini" and "Lady Jane Grey," by Mr. Löwenthal, may also be remembered.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Corporation has purchased for £170,000 the site of the Gasworks at the Blackfriars end of the Thames Embankment.

Mrs. Allingham (Helen Paterson), Mr. Edward Radford, and Mr. Edward F. Brewm were, on Monday, chosen Associates of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Sir George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen, was, on Monday, re-elected President of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

General Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B., has been appointed Constable of the Tower and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets.

The *Globe* learns that the distinction of C.B. has been conferred upon Mr. Theodore Martin and Mr. Edmund S. Harrison, Deputy Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Company of Drapers has made a grant of 100 guineas in aid of the funds of the Arethusa, the new training-ship for destitute boys.

The *Jewish Chronicle* states that the Sir Moses Montefiore Testimonial Fund is flourishing, £5000 having been collected in London.

In reply to a deputation of teadealers, the President of the Board of Trade expressed himself in favour of an amendment of the Adulteration Act as regards disputed analyses.

The members of the mutual improvement society in connection with Messrs. Bartrum, Harvey, and Co.'s warehouse, Gresham-street West, gave their annual entertainment in Barnsbury Hall on Tuesday evening.

The anniversary dinner of the Asylum for Fatherless Children took place, on Tuesday, at the London Tavern—Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., in the chair. A subscription-list representing a sum of over £1300 was announced.

At the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, it was resolved to request the chairman to oppose the second reading of the Metropolitan Municipality Bill, and a report in favour of the widening of Chancery-lane was adopted.

Lord Ebury presided and the Earls of Shaftesbury and Harrowby spoke at a meeting of the Sunday Rest Association held, yesterday week, to promote the voluntary closing of shops on the Sabbath; and it was stated that, since the formation of the society, nearly 2000 shops had given up Sunday trading.

Mr. A. C. Sheriff, M.P., presided over a public meeting, on Tuesday, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, at which a resolution was passed advocating the repeal of the tax on brewers' licences. Mr. J. Holms, M.P., and Mr. Eugene Collins, M.P., were among the speakers.

A new school in connection with the School Board for London was opened, on Tuesday, in the Borough-road by Sir Charles Reed, the chairman of that body, who made a statement showing the progress which had been made in supplying the educational wants of the metropolis.

Two deputations waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Tuesday, relative to the railway passenger duty; one from the shareholders' meeting held last week at the Cannon-street Hotel, and the other from the London Trades Council and various trade societies interested in the development of workmen's trains.

Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, the medical officer for the City, has reported to the Commissioners of Sewers on the foul condition of the water-butts and cisterns in some of the City courts, where diarrhoea and fever are rarely absent. He recommends the immediate erection of a number of stand-pipes, which were intended to be supplied some time ago.

Several thousand Irishmen and others assembled in Trafalgar-square, on Sunday, and marched in procession to Hyde Park, where speeches were delivered and resolutions were passed protesting against the detention of the "political prisoners," the action of the Government with regard to the Tipperary election, and the coercion laws.

Mr. Hartley, the second doorkeeper (not Mr. Jarratt, as was announced last week), has been appointed first doorkeeper of the House of Commons, in succession to Mr. White, who has resigned, after many years of honourable service. Mr. Jarratt, hitherto in attendance at the Ladies' Gallery, has been appointed second doorkeeper.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold by auction, last week, a number of autograph letters and historical documents, which had been collected by a foreign nobleman. In the collection were many autograph letters of Royal personages, historians, philosophers, statesmen, poets, &c., many of which are exceedingly scarce. The day's sale realised £1275.

The directors of the Metropolitan Railway Company, to meet the wishes of the deputation who waited upon them a short time since, have decided to run an extra workmen's train, starting from Hammersmith at 5.10 a.m., calling at all intermediate stations, and arriving at Moorgate-street at 5.45 a.m. The directors have still under consideration the other suggestions put forth by the deputation.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 98,154, of whom 36,508 were in workhouses and 61,646 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1874, these figures show a decrease of 9151. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 421, of whom 332 were men, 75 women, and 14 children under sixteen.

The anniversary festival of the Highland Society of London was celebrated, on Monday night, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. J. W. Malcolm, M.P. A purse of 50 guineas was handed to Professor Blackie in aid of the movement to establish a Celtic chair at Edinburgh University, and a second 50 guineas was promised twelve months hence. The health of the chairman was drunk with Highland honours.

In celebration of the return of Mr. J. A. Froude from South Africa, a banquet was given, last Saturday, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P. The guest of the evening, in reply to the toast of his health, described his experiences at the Cape, spoke of the loyalty of the colonists and the productiveness of the colony, but regretted the division between the races there, and urged that the natives should be strictly subject to law.

The twenty-eighth anniversary festival of the friends of the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots was held, on Thursday week, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, and subscriptions were announced amounting to £2294.—On the same day the friends of the Royal Infirmary for Women and Children held their festival dinner at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, when £2000 was subscribed.—There was a social gathering at the Bridge House Hotel, yesterday week, with the object of contributing to the support of the Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital. The Lord Mayor presided, and £1040 was gathered.

A letter from Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., was read at the meeting of the Asylums Board on Saturday last, in which an alternative site which had been offered for the Hampstead Hospital was referred to as being far superior to either of the sites previously offered. It covers eleven acres and a quarter, and is offered at £1000 per acre. The board will visit the site on April 1 next.

A deputation from the National Chamber of Trade waited, yesterday week, on the President of the Local Government Board, and urged upon the attention of the Ministry certain amendments to the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill. In the course of the day the right hon. gentleman also received a deputation from several metropolitan vestries, who asked that the mortality returns of the Registrar-General might be furnished to the various local sanitary authorities.

Lord Elcho has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor with reference to the present position and prospects of his Lordship's bill for reorganising the government of London. It calls attention to modifications that have been introduced into the draught measure, and undertakes to correct misapprehensions regarding its objects. The promoters appear to be uncertain whether their object will be best effected by withdrawing the bill for the present and substituting a resolution.

The Jews of the city of Safed, in Palestine, who number about 3000, have forwarded to the Lord Mayor, through Colonel Gawler, keeper of the Crown jewels, an illuminating memorial, beautifully written in Hebrew, begging his Lordship to use his influence in giving effect to the proposals made last year for the encouragement of agriculture and industry in Palestine. They have also addressed Colonel Gawler, thanking him for his efforts, and entreating him, in a most pathetic appeal, not to allow the proposals to fall through.

An "emergency meeting" of the Great City Lodge of Freemasons was held last Saturday in honour of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and it was attended by upwards of 200 Freemasons. In the course of the business proceedings his Lordship was elected an honorary member of the lodge, and afterwards a banquet was given at which, in returning thanks for the drinking of his health, the chief magistrate referred with great satisfaction to the election of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the order.

The Times announces that her Majesty has conferred upon Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., the distinction of a Knight Commander of the Bath, in recognition of his public services.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Cole Testimonial Fund, held at Grosvenor House, yesterday week, the committee authorised the preparation of a decorative memorial tablet, with portrait of Sir Henry Cole in mosaic, as well as a marble bust. It is intended to offer these to public institutions, and the balance of the amount subscribed will be placed at the disposal of Sir H. Cole.

Nearly twenty Irish Roman Catholic members of Parliament met, yesterday week, in the conference-room of the House of Commons to make arrangements for presenting to Cardinal Manning an address, of congratulation on his recent elevation. The O'Connor Don presided, and, after some discussion, Lord Robert Montagu, Mr. Moore, Mr. Errington, Mr. Sullivan, and The O'Connor Don were appointed a committee to prepare a draught address to be approved at a subsequent meeting.—A subscription has been set on foot, under the auspices of the Duke of Norfolk, for the purpose of presenting to the new Cardinal, on his return to England, a money testimonial on behalf of the Roman Catholic community in this country. The Duke of Norfolk stands at the head of the subscription with a contribution of £1000.

The Registrar-General's return for last week shows a decrease in the death-rate in London from 28 to 26 per 1000. The number of births registered during the week was 2518, and of deaths 1728, the former exceeding by 26 and the latter by 80 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were three deaths from smallpox, 18 from measles, 36 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 60 from whooping-cough, 33 from different forms of fever, and 20 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the two previous weeks had been 612 and 566, further declined last week to 498, but exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 103; 317 resulted from bronchitis, 117 from pneumonia, and 18 from asthma. The deaths of persons aged eighty years and upwards, which had averaged 82 during the five preceding weeks, declined to 59, and included that of the widow of a cooper in Westmoreland-road, Newington, whose age was stated to be 103 years. The mean temperature was 37 deg., or 4.5 deg. below the average.

The London School Board has unsuccessfully appealed to the Court of General Assessment Sessions against the rating of its schools. The board and the local authorities differed as to the principle on which the valuation should be made. The parishes rated on the assumed cost of building, &c., which, in the case of the four schools in the hamlet of Mile-end Old Town, gave a net value of £1053; but the board suggested that the assessment ought to be based on the extent of accommodation, and that, at 4s. per child, would give £659 net. The magistrates supported the parish view of the matter, regarding the board as a hypothetical tenant. They therefore confirmed the assessments, but granted a case for the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench.—Several vestries have discussed the increased expenditure of the school board, and the Marylebone vestry resolved to convene a meeting of representatives of local bodies, who should, at a conference with the members of the school board, protest against any further increase of taxation. It was also suggested to petition Parliament to limit the taxing powers of the board.

WORK AND WAGES.

It is stated on good authority that the ironmasters of Monmouthshire and South Wales have held a meeting during the last few days, at which they came to a unanimous decision not to blow in any of their blast furnaces during the present year, unless trade revives to an extent which will enable them to work without loss. At a public meeting held in Cardiff to consider what should be done for those who are affected by the depression of trade consequent on the strike, a committee of ministers and laymen was appointed to collect subscriptions for the alleviation of the great amount of distress which was reported to exist.

The North Wales colliers have received notice of a reduction in wages of 15 per cent, beginning on April 15.

In his award on the application of the Birmingham bricklayers and their labourers for an increase of wages, Mr. Rupert Kettle declines to interfere with the existing rates, which are 7½d. and 5½d. per hour respectively.

The Tyneside chemical operators, after a strike of seven weeks against a reduction, have accepted the masters' proposition of arbitration.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

We recently gave a summary of Mr. Gye's prospectus of the coming season of the Royal Italian Opera (to begin on Tuesday next), and are now enabled to give a similar outline of Mr. Mapleson's arrangements for the forthcoming performances of Her Majesty's Opera at Drury-Lane Theatre, which will reopen, under that gentleman's direction, on April 10.

Mr. Mapleson intimates that this will be his last season at Drury-Lane Theatre, "pending the completion of the grand national opera-house now in course of erection on the Victoria Embankment," where he purposes giving Italian opera during the summer, and in the winter season to produce works by native composers.

As we have previously stated, one of the specialties of Mr. Mapleson's programme (as of Mr. Gye's) will be the production of Wagner's "Lohengrin," the Drury-Lane version of which will be the same (translated by Signor Marchesi) that was given at Bologna, and afterwards in America, with Signor Campanini as the hero (in the Transatlantic performances), and with Madame Christine Nilsson as Elsa, these strong points in the cast being reinforced at Drury Lane by the appearance of Mdlle. Titiens as Ortruda. Mr. Mapleson also promises "Gli Amanti di Verona," a new opera, in four acts, composed by the Marquis d'Ivry, the character of Juliet to be filled by Madame Nilsson, who (as well as Signor Campanini) will also reappear in Balfe's "Il Talismano," besides repeating various characters in which she has gained renown during past seasons. Cherubini's fine tragic opera, "Medea," will be revived, after an interval of several years, with Mdlle. Titiens's grand performance as the heroine; besides which this great singer will again fill the characters; among others, of Donna Anna, in "Don Giovanni;" Leonora, in "Fidelio;" Semiramide, in the opera so named; and Valentina, in "Les Huguenots" (this latter in alternation with Madame Nilsson).

The list of the other principal singers includes the names of Mesdames Trebelli-Bettini, Demerice-Lablache, Marie Roze, Mdlles. Louise Singelli, Carlotta Grossi, Lisarelli, and Bauermeister; M. Capoul, Signorini Fancelli, Giliandi, Paladini, Rinaldini, Rota, De Reschi, Galassi, Castelmary, Catalani, Zoboli, Casaboni, Herr Behrens, and others. The first appearances here are announced of Mdlle. Elena Varesi (from whom much is expected), Mdlle. Pernini, Signori Bignardi, Panzetta, and Brignoli. The recent deaths of Signori Agnesi and Giulio Perkins have deprived the establishment of two well-known members of the company of last season.

Sir M. Costa continues his powerful aid as musical director and conductor, with M. Sainton as principal and solo violinist; and other offices are mostly filled as before.

The religious aspect of the week has received unusually full musical illustration in London by several repetitions of Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion-Music, in addition to the Sacred Harmonic Society's annual performance of the "Messiah" on Wednesday evening. The first-named work was given, on Monday evening, at the Royal Albert Hall—the solos by Mdlle. Johanna Levier, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, Signor Foli, and Mr. Thurley Beale—and it was repeated there on Wednesday and Friday evenings (with some changes of the soloists). These were concert performances. On Tuesday evening Bach's sublime music was given at St. Paul's Cathedral—in accordance with its original purpose—as a portion of a special religious service; and for this (Saturday) evening "The Messiah" is announced at the Royal Albert Hall. Good Friday was, as usual, celebrated at the Crystal Palace by a concert of sacred music, including the co-operation of several eminent vocalists.

Further tribute was rendered to the memory of the late Sir Sterndale Bennett, on Thursday week, when the Philharmonic Society opened its sixty-third season by a concert, the first portion of which consisted entirely of music by the deceased composer. The selection began with the orchestral prelude to his music to "Ajax," a solemn dirge-like movement, of which we have previously spoken, on the occasion of its first performance at a Philharmonic concert in 1872. This was followed by the "Funeral March" (hitherto unheard) from the same music, a dignified and solemn piece of orchestral writing, full of mournful expression. After this came the sacred cantata "The Woman of Samaria," which gains by each fresh hearing. The solo pieces were sung by Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Stanley; and the choruses were rendered by a choir consisting chiefly of students of the Royal Academy of Music, of which institution Sir Sterndale Bennett was the Principal. The performance throughout was generally good. The merits of the work have before been discussed on the occasion of its original production at the Birmingham Festival of 1867, and on its subsequent repetition in London. The remainder of the Philharmonic concert referred to consisted of an especially great performance, by Herr Joachim, of Mendelssohn's violin concerto; the arias "The eyes of the Lord" (from Mr. Cusins's "Gideon") and "Dalla sua pace" (from "Don Giovanni"), sung respectively by Madame Patey and Mr. Cummings; and Weber's overture "The Ruler of the Spirits." Mr. Cusins conducted with his invariable care. Mr. Millais's very fine portrait of Sir Sterndale Bennett was hung against the balcony opposite the orchestra, in front of which latter was placed a bust of the composer modelled by Signor Trentanove.

The Crystal Palace concert of Saturday last was the twenty-first of the nineteenth series, leaving but four more to complete the season. The programme was, as usual, of very strong interest in the instrumental selection, this having comprised Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," Schumann's fourth symphony (in D minor), Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's "Dramatic Fantasia;" and Viotti's twenty-second violin concerto, in A, which was very finely played by Madame Norman-Néruda. Vocal solos were contributed by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Miss Antoinette Sterling.

The seventeenth series of the Monday Popular Concerts closed this week with the usual special performances for the benefit of the director, Mr. S. Arthur Chappell, to whose experienced knowledge, energy, and liberality so much of the success of the undertaking is attributable. The programme was, as in past seasons, rich in interest and variety; one of the principal features having been Bach's concerto for three pianofortes (in D minor), which was finely played by Mdlle. Marie Krebs, Dr. von Bülow, and Mr. Charles Hallé. The other instrumental pieces were:—Beethoven's string quintet in C major, admirably rendered by MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, Zebini, and Piatti; Mendelssohn's variations for pianoforte and violoncello, by Mdlle. Marie Krebs and Signor Piatti; two movements from one of Spohr's duets for two violins, by Madame Norman-Néruda and Herr Joachim; Beethoven's sonata in G (from op. 30) for piano and violin, by Dr. Hans von Bülow and the last-named violinist; the andante and variations in D minor from Mozart's sonata in F, by Mr. Charles Hallé and Madame Norman-Néruda; and some of Brahms's Hungarian dances, as adapted by Herr Joachim for violin, with pianoforte accompaniment, played by the adapter in association with Dr. von Bülow. The programme also included lieder by Schumann, Schubert, and Chopin, effectively sung by

Mdlle. Sophie Löwe and Miss Antoinette Sterling. The triple concerto of Bach was given with accompaniments by the artists already named in reference to the quintet, reinforced by Messrs. Pollitzer, Wiener, Daubert, and Reynolds. The vocal music was accompanied by Mr. Zerbini.

The Professorship of Instrumental Music at Queen's College, London, vacant by the lamented death of Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. W. G. Cusins, conductor of the Philharmonic Society and Master of the Music to the Queen.

It is stated that Mr. Carl Rosa will begin a season of English opera (and opera in English) at the Princess's Theatre in September.

On Easter Monday two concerts are announced to be given in the Royal Albert Hall. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Signor Foli will sing popular songs and ballads at both concerts, and Dr. Stainer will play solos on the great organ. Glees will be sung at the afternoon concert by the glee party, under Mr. Montem Smith's direction; and in the evening part-songs will be contributed by the part-song choir of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society.

Verdi's "Requiem" (for Alessandro Manzoni) is to be performed at the Royal Albert Hall, early in May, under the direction of its composer. The solo singers are to be Mesdames Stolz and Waldman, Signors Macini and Medini (the originals at Milan).

The sixth annual concert in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when the programme included the names of several of our most eminent vocalists, besides performances by the A Division police band, and solos by the talented young vocalist and pianist, Misses Emily and Lily Mott.

Mr. Edwin Ransford, the well-known bass singer, celebrated his golden wedding on Wednesday, at his residence, 59, Welbeck-street.—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained at the Mansion House, on the previous evening, a select circle of guests, in honour of the event. A service of plate, subscribed for by a large number of friends, was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Ransford during the evening by the Lord Mayor. The company, after the banquet, retired to the drawing-room, where a choice selection of music was performed.

Mr. Benjamin Lumley, for many years manager of the Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket, died last week, at the age of sixty-four. Mr. Lumley succeeded M. Laporte as lessee of the opera-house (then our only establishment of the kind) in 1812, and held that position until 1858; the theatre having been closed from 1852 to 1856, in which latter year the Covent-Garden opera-house was burnt down. Some of the greatest vocalists and many interesting operatic events were associated with the career of Mr. Lumley, under whose management Jenny Lind first appeared in this country (in 1847), Mdlle. Titiens having made her début there in the closing year of his lesseeship.

THEATRES.

ADELPHI.

In our article last week we described, from Mr. Chatterton's own address at the closing of Drury Lane, the cast which he had assigned to Mr. Andrew Halliday's forthcoming version of "Nicholas Nickleby." The cast was decidedly an adequate one, and had besides evidently guided the adapter in the arrangement of his materials. Mr. Halliday had limited the number of his leading characters to that of his company. Accordingly, many of the characters to be found in Mr. Edward Stirling's version are absent from the present. This adaptation, therefore, may be acted with comparative facility. Advantage, however, is taken of stage opportunities for the introduction of realistic effects—such as the starting of the mail from the Saracen's Head Inn yard. The real coach and horses made a tremendous hit. Altogether we must accept this drama as an episode of the original story, symbolical of the whole, but yet only a representative portion. The cast may be described as a strong one, so far as it goes. The persecution of Smike and the discovery of his parentage constitute the whole of the interest. In the second act Smike is brought to town; and in the third act the revelation is made; and, with the death of Smike, Ralph Nickleby learns that the former is his son. Ralph Nickleby, by-the-by, is vigorously represented by Mr. James Fernandez, whose reputation as a leading actor is now fully established. His instincts for artistic histrionism were always evident, and they have now developed into forcible and complete efficiency. Next to him we must commend Mr. George Belmore; as the eccentric Newman Noggs he has never been excelled. Mr. John Clarke was quite at home as Squeers; as was also Mr. Samuel Emery as John Browdie, the Yorkshireman. Miss Lydia Foote did justice to Smike, and realised the pathos of the crowning situation. Mr. W. Terriss gave a spirited portrait of Nicholas. Nor were the female parts less powerfully embodied. Mrs. Alfred Mellon as Mrs. Squeers, Miss Harriet Coveney as Fanny, and Miss Hudspeth as Tilda Price, were all that could be desired. Mr. C. J. Smith and Mr. J. G. Shere were exactly suited with the parts of Snawley and Brooker. Mr. F. Lloyd has painted some new scenes, which are excellent. At the close, Mr. Chatterton and Mr. Halliday were summoned before the audience and vehemently applauded. The house was crowded.

GAIETY.

By way of filling up the week, prior to the production of the French drama, entitled "Rose Michel," the comedy, by Lord Lytton, of "Money" was performed, with a respectable cast, by which the action was fairly interpreted. It is only needful to mention that Mr. Hermann Vezin was Evelyn; Mr. John Maclean, Sir John Vezey; Mr. Arthur Cecil, Sir Frederick Blount; and Mr. Righton, Mr. Benjamin Stout. Mr. Belford merits special notice as Captain Dudley Smooth, and Mr. J. G. Taylor as the solemn and sententious Graves. Mr. Forbes Robertson as Lord Glossmore gave indications of character which may ultimately ripen into greater significance. Clara Douglas could not have been in better hands than Miss Carlotta Addison's; while the parts of Georgina Vezey and Lady Franklin were respectably filled by Miss Ritta and Mrs. Leigh. The house was scantily attended.

The lessee of the Lyceum Theatre, Mr. H. L. Bateman, died rather suddenly, on Monday, at his house, Rutland Lodge, Rutland-gate. Mr. Bateman caught cold a few days ago, and congestion of the lungs ensued. On account of this painful event the theatre has been closed this week.

Mr. J. D. Rich succeeds Mr. Banning in the postmastership of Liverpool.

The Edinburgh Courant states that new colours have been received at Edinburgh Castle for the Royal Scots, who are at present stationed there, and it is expected they will be presented towards the end of April by the Duchess of Edinburgh.



INTERIOR OF THE SALOON IN THE BESSEMER STEAM-SHIP.



THE WAR IN SPAIN: SOLDIERS BILLETED ON A PRIVATE FAMILY IN VALLADOLID.



SCENE FROM "LADY FLORA," AT THE COURT THEATRE.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

Little activity is shown in the military operations just now, either in Navarre, about the neighbourhood of Estella, the head-quarters of Don Carlos, or in the districts of Biscay near St. Sebastian, partly occupied by another Carlist force. But a very distracting effect upon the counsels of that party has been produced by the defection of General Cabrera, who was one of their principal commanders in the old war forty years ago, and who, being at Paris, has at length published his intention to take the side of young King Alfonso. Those provinces in which the war is now raging between the grandson of that former Don Carlos and the son of the then baby Queen Isabella, whose rival claims were so long disputed by inglorious armies when Cabrera was in the field, will be relieved from much present distress if he can persuade his restless countrymen to desert from the unprofitable struggle. The scene represented in a sketch by Mr. Meton Prior, our Special Artist, is the entry of soldiers into a handsome private house at Valladolid, where they have been billeted on the family of its owner; and this kind of forced hospitality is apt to be felt as a real inconvenience.

SCENE FROM "LADY FLORA."

The merits and success of Mr. C. F. Coghlan's new comedy, brought out by Mr. Hare, actor and manager, at the Court Theatre, were fully acknowledged in our last weekly commentary on the doings of dramatic art in London. Miss Mudge Robertson's performance of the heroine, who cannot be persuaded to marry the rich young booby, George de Chavannes, is as lively and full of spirit as might be expected of such a clever actress; and she, in the scene of which an illustration is given, appears in earnest conversation with that gentleman, whose part is ably sustained by Mr. John Claydon. In that of Sophie Duchesne, the witness of their interview, Miss Amy Fawcett occupies her place at the side, in the drawing-room at Fairleigh House.

LAW AND POLICE.

The King of Portugal has begun a suit in one of our Chancery Courts, with a view to obtain possession of the collections of botanical specimens and other natural objects made by Dr. Welwitsch while he was employed by the Portuguese Government in Africa. The collector died in London in 1872, and by his will assumed to dispose of parts of the collections to various bodies. Vice-Chancellor Hall has suggested that the case is one for arrangement out of court.

An order for winding up the Leicestershire and North-of-England Fire Insurance Company (Limited) was made last Saturday by the Master of the Rolls.

Vice-Chancellor Malins's decision, overruling the demurrer of the defendants in the case in which Mr. Fisher sought to restrain the Apollinaris Company from continuing to advertise his apology to them, has been reversed by the Court of Appeal in Chancery.

Damages to the amount of £350 have been awarded in the Edinburgh Court of Session to a hawker as compensation for injuries sustained in an accident on the North British Railway.

An action against the Great Western Railway Company, arising out of a double collision at West Drayton on Feb. 6, 1874, was tried by Baron Pollock and a special jury at the Manchester Assizes on Monday. The plaintiff, Mr. Horrocks, a nankeen manufacturer, residing at Farnworth, near Bolton, was injured in the spine, and suffered partial paralysis. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £900.

The right to what was described as one of the most valuable marble-quarries in the county of Devon has been tried at Exeter by the Lord Chief Baron. It appeared that a lease was granted for fourteen years of a marble-quarry at Ipplepen for £75 a year. The right was defined as "all within the quarry wall," and the question was whether these words applied to an inner or outer wall. The jury found in favour of the latter, and the result is that the plaintiff, instead of having about one acre will now be possessed of five acres.

The Act to increase the salaries of the metropolitan magistrates having received the Royal Assent, it will immediately take effect. It provides that "after the first of the said quarter-days which happens after the passing of the Act there shall be payable out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom to the chief of the police magistrates appointed to the metropolitan police courts in the metropolitan police district the yearly salary of £1800, and to each of the other magistrates so appointed the yearly sum of £1500."

Mr. Frederick Knight, farmer, Osgorthorpe, Leicestershire, summoned to Clerkenwell, on Tuesday by Mr. H. Hanson, wholesale milk dealer, of Drury-lane, was fined £10, with £5 ss. costs, for selling milk to which one-tenth of water had been added.

For having travelled several times in first and second class carriages on the Great Eastern Railway with third class tickets, Mr. George Frodsham was fined at Clerkenwell £12 12s. and costs.

Goldberg, the Pole, who was taken into custody for an attempt to pick pockets, and who is suspected of having been concerned in the outrage at Galatz, on being again brought up at the Mansion House, on Monday, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Joseph Clarkson, said to be an old convict, has been committed at Guildhall for forgery, by altering the amount of a cheque for £3, given by Lord Rokeby, to £300.

At the Lambeth Police Court a chemist has been prosecuted by the Inland Revenue authorities for selling methylated spirit without a license, and fined £12 10s., a fourth of the penalty to which he had rendered himself liable.

William Steere, a butcher, lately carrying on business at 153, Blackfriars-road, was summoned at the Southwark Police Court, on Saturday, by a sanitary inspector of St. George's, for exposing for sale a large quantity of meat unfit for human food. The medical officer of health for the district, who had examined the meat, said it was quite unfit for food. For the defence, Dr. W. F. Smith said that, though not of the best quality, the meat was not unfit for food, and was such as is usually sold to the poor in low neighbourhoods. Mr. Partridge, however, held that the charge was proved; and, as the defendant had been once before imprisoned for two months for a similar offence, he sentenced him to three months' hard labour. Notice of appeal to the quarter sessions was given on behalf of the defendant; and, two sureties in £100 each having been accepted, he was liberated.

Sixty prisoners, besides bail cases, were on the calendar at the opening of the adjourned Middlesex Sessions for March.

Ernest Styles, the cashier of the Melksham branch of the North Wilts Bank, who was arrested in Spain on a charge of embezzling funds of the bank to the extent of £21,000 has arrived at Melksham.

William Wyer, a master chimney-sweep, was sentenced, on Monday, at Cambridge, to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for having caused the death of George Brewster, aged about twelve years, by sending him up a flue, which measured about twelve inches by seven.

Two agents, named Simpson and Smith, were convicted at the Manchester Assizes, yesterday week, of having forged a cheque for £6000, and were sentenced to nine and seven years' penal servitude respectively.

During the past week there have been several cases of murder and suicide by persons evidently not in their right minds; the most distressing one being that of Mr. Frederick Hunt, of Penge, who is in custody charged with the murder of his wife and little daughter, also with having attempted to poison his two other children, he having subsequently tried to kill himself.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Second Edition, now ready, **THE CHINA-COLLECTOR'S POCKET COMPANION.** By Mrs. BURY PALLISER. Small post 8vo, red edges, with upwards of 2000 illustrations of Marks and Monograms. Second Edition, thoroughly revised, with many new Marks and Monograms, price 6s. "This is a very ready guide to collectors of ceramic art."—*Standard*. "Thoroughly trustworthy; and contains all the marks that are likely to occur to the English collector."—*Examiner*. "Careful and complete; and will no doubt prove of inestimable service."—*Daily News*. "A more trustworthy and convenient handbook does not exist."—*Academy*. "Our intention is to recommend Mrs. Bury Palliser's excellent little book."—*Queen*. London: SAMSON, LOW, and CO., 188, Fleet-street, E.C.

Second Edition, now ready, of **THE SHADOWED HOME AND THE LIGHT BEYOND.** By the Rev. EDWARD HENRY BICKERSTETH. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 5s. "Those for whom it is specially written—the bereaved—will find it with delight, inasmuch as its contents will tend to alleviate their sufferings, and prove a source of consolation to them during one of the most trying periods of existence."—*European Mail*. "The description of St. Paul's arguments for the resurrection of the dead is the charm and masterpiece of the volume."—*Evening Standard*. London: SAMSON, LOW, MARSTON, LOW, and SEARLE, 188, Fleet-street.

Now ready, at all Booksellers' and Bookstalls, **REMAINS OF LOST EMPIRES: Sketches of the Ruins of Palmyra, Nineveh, Babylon and Persepolis; with some Notes on India and the Cashmirian Himalayas.** By P. V. N. MYERS, A.M. Numerous illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, price 10s. SAMSON, LOW, MARSTON, LOW, and SEARLE, 188, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

CHEAP ONE-VOLUME EDITION OF POPULAR NOVELS. Now ready, One volume, crown 8vo, Eight illustrations, 5s., **ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S STORY, HARRY HEATHCOTE OF GANGLIFF.** "The narrative moves with all Mr. Trollope's accustomed ease and gaiety."—*Times*.

One volume, crown 8vo, Sixteen illustrations, 6s., **VICTOR HUGO'S NINETY THREE.** "But what other work can we place by the side of '93'? We do not pretend to be able to find one. Very few men now living have the power of writing as Hugo writes; still fewer, of the kind of writing which is contained in this novel, so crowded, so full of original power."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

One volume, crown 8vo, price 3s. 6d., **THE VILLAGE SURGEON.** By ARTHUR LOCKER. Author of "Sweet Seventeen," &c. "The story is perfectly readable, and we scarcely think anyone will take it up without following it to the close."—*Pall Mall Gazette*. London: SAMSON, LOW, MARSTON, LOW, and SEARLE, Crown-buildings, 188, Fleet-street.

THE WANDERING HEIR. Just published, **THE WANDERING HEIR (a Historical Romance) and TRADE MALLICE (a Personal Narrative).** By CHARLES READE. In 1 vol. Price 10s. 6d. Orders received by all Booksellers.—Published by SAMUEL FRENCH, 89, Strand.

PAINTING ON CHINA.—A Practical Guide. by LACROIX and AURAIL. Post-free, 1s. 2d. Lacroix's Enamel Colours in Tubes, ready for use. L. H. HARTLEY, BALBE, and CO., Artists' Colourmen, 69, Regent-street, W.

By Dr. BARR MEADOWS, Physician to the National Institution for Diseases of the Skin. Sixth Edition, post-free, 32 stamps, **ERUPTIONS: their Rational Treatment.** Remarks on the Abuse of Arsenic, Mercury, and other Reputed Specifics. London: G. HILL, 154, Westminster-bridge-rd.

New Edition, cloth, pp. 121, post 20 stamps, **CONSTIPATION, HYPOCHONDRIASIS, and HYSTERIA.** With Cases. By RICHARD EPPS, M.D., Author of "Surgical Diseases Curable." With Cases, 2s. 6d. London: JAMES ERSKINE, 170, Piccadilly; 48, Threadneedle-street.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

THE PEEP OF DAY. A NEW DRAWING-ROOM EDITION, in Imperial 16mo (42nd Thousand), with 11 beautifully-coloured illustrations. In cloth antique, 6s.; cloth extra, gilt leaves, 7s. 6d.

THE PEEP OF DAY SERIES. NINE 16mo VOLS., ROXB. GILT LEAVES, IN BOX, £1 10s.
1. Peep of Day. 2. Light. 3. Lines Left Out. 4. Lines upon Lines. 2 vols. 5. Precept upon Precept. 6. Apostles Preaching. 7. Lines Left Out. 8. Kings of Israel and Judah. 9. More about Jesus. 10. More about Jesus. (Also, with 27 illustrations on Wood, 16mo, 2s. and 1s. 2d.) HATCHARD, Publishers, Piccadilly, London.

BY G. W. MOON, F.R.S.L.
1. THE DEAN'S ENGLISH. A Criticism on the late Dean of Canterbury's Essays on the Queen's English. Ninth Edition. Fcap cloth, 3s. 6d. "It is one of the most masterly pieces of literary criticism in the language."—*Review*.

2. BAD ENGLISH EXPOSED. A Series of Criticisms on the Errors of Lindley Murray and Others. Fourth Edition. Fcap cloth, 3s. 6d. "There is something very inviting in the work of a man who, having fairly unshorn the Dean of Canterbury in his own chosen lists, has now the audacity to attack the great arbiter of such matters, Lindley Murray himself. We confess our obligation to Mr. Moon, not only for an instructive, but for an entertaining book; and we believe that there are few persons who cannot learn from him, in a very pleasant way, to write and speak English more elegantly."—*Review*. HATCHARD, Publishers, Piccadilly, London.

Now ready, (One Shilling), No. 184, **THE CORNILLI MAGAZINE** for APRIL. With illustrations by George du Maurier and H. Allingham. CONTENTS:—Three Feathers (With an illustration). Chap. XXIX.—Maiden Dreams. XXX.—Fern in die Welt. XXXI.—Blue is the Sweetest. XXXII.—The Exile's Return. The Cost of Living. Marriage of Mordred Fergus. Helen of Troy. Luca Neroni III. Hours in a Library. No. X.—William Hazlitt. Miss Angel. (With an illustration). Chap. XIX.—In Golden squares. XX.—Those Who are Able to Rule in the City. XXI.—"Musicians Waiting. Enter Servants." XXII.—I might Forget my Weaker Lot. XXIII.—Satan. London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE. No. 183 For APRIL. Price 1s. CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.
1. Natural Religion. Part II.
2. Cattle Daily: The Story of an Irish Home Thirty Years Ago. Chapters XXXIII.—XXXV.
3. Roman Diggings. By Edward A. Freeman.
4. The Great National Antiquities: The Second Fence. By J. P. Mahaffy.
5. The French Theatre under Louis XIV. By Henry M. Trollope.
6. "Recent Latin Verse." Again. By H. A. J. Munro.
7. Alkanah's Cave: A Story of Nejd. By W. G. Palgrave. Part II.
8. Arthur Helps. By John Halliwell.
9. Keble's Estimate of Milton. By Principal Shairp, St. Andrews.

Published Quarterly, price 2s. 6d., **THE NEW QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.** CONTENTS.
1. Allotment Gardens. By Richard Jefferies.
2. The Religious Element in Chaucer. By the Rev. T. H. L. Lewis, D.D.
3. The Poet of the Family. A Novel. By John Dangerfield. Author of "Grace Toller," &c.
4. Trout-Fishing. By Archibald Banks.
5. Richard Wagner and his "Ring of the Nibelung." By F. Hueffer.
6. Only a Episode. A Tale. By Mrs. Cashel Hoey, Author of "The Blossoming of an Alee," &c.
7. The Moral and Legal Aspects of Vivisection. By Frances Power Cobbe.
8. Thomas Love Peacock. By Robert Buchanan, Author of "White Rose and Red," &c.
The NEW QUARTERLY MAGAZINE contains more matter than any magazine published in Great Britain. Each Number is complete in itself. London: WARD, LOCK, and TAYLOR, Warwick House, Holmwood-row.

THE ART-JOURNAL for APRIL (Price 2s. 6d.) contains the following LITERARY ARTICLES:—
I. THE JESTER. After A. Lambton.
II. THE FIGHT INTERRUPTED. After W. Mulready, R.A.
III. THE WOODLAND SPRING. After R. W. Martin.
LITERARY CONTENTS.
Studies and Sketches by Sir Alfred Stone Crosses of England. By Sir A. Rimmer. Illustrated.
Japanese Art. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., D.C.L. Illustrated.
Women's Work in Austria. F. R. Conder.
Industrial Exhibition in Paris. Early Engravings of the Royal Gallery at Florence. By P. Segular, F.S.A.
The Green Vaults of Dresden. By Professor L. Gruener. Illustrated.
Traditions of Christian Art. By the Rev. E. L. Cutts. Illustrated.
Art at Home and Abroad. Obituary, Reviews, &c.
London: VIRTUE and Co., Ivy-lane; and all Booksellers.

GOOD READING FOR EVERY MEMBER OF A FAMILY. **THE LILY MAGAZINE;** or, the Flower of Pure Fiction. One Penny Weekly; postage, Halfpenny; or three numbers for Fourpence. 32 handsomely-printed columns of well-written tales, characterised by high tone, pure taste, and thorough principle. The plan of THE LILY MAGAZINE differs from all existing periodicals. THE LILY MAGAZINE will consist of 16 large 4to pages (32 columns), forming a portion of one tale, which will be continued in succeeding numbers until complete. The amount of matter in an ordinary shilling railway volume will be contained in from three to four numbers of THE LILY MAGAZINE, costing one penny each. All the most popular tales, written by the following authors, will appear in THE LILY MAGAZINE:—Philo, Author of "Little Women," &c.; the Author of "Aunt Jane's Hero" and "Stepping Heavenward," the Author of "The Prince of the House of David" and "The Pillar of Fire," the Author of "The Gay worthies," the Author of "The Gates Ajar," the Author of "Alone," the Author of "What Katy Did." From Twelve to Fifteen Tales will be completed in one year's numbers of THE LILY MAGAZINE, and cost altogether about Four Shillings, an average of less than fourpence for each complete tale. Hundreds of thousands of readers are expected for THE LILY MAGAZINE. For Prospectuses, Handbills, Specimen pages, &c., apply to Weldon and Co., 15, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, E.C. No. 1 on SATURDAY, APRIL 3, containing the commencement of "Alone with the Gods," by W. L. M. Pay, the author of "Shiloh."

MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS and FASHION.—The CHEAPEST LADIES' PAPER in the WORLD. Price Threepence Monthly; postage 1d. Yearly subscription, Four shillings.

MYRA'S JOURNAL OF DRESS and FASHION for APRIL; 2d.; postage 1d., or with Diagram Sheet for Cutting out Six full-sized Patterns, 4d.; postage 1d. CONTENTS OF NO. III. for APRIL.
1. Dress and Fashions in Paris. By Madame Marie Goddard.
2. Latest new Paris.
3. What shall I put on?—Wardrobe.
4. New Fashions for the season.
5. Sewings in Town.
6. The New Silks.
7. New Needlework.
8. Red-Room Ornamentation. J. J. Silk Embroidery.
9. Infants' Layettes.
10. Lace Embroidery and Bunter Patterns.
11. Myra's Letter.
12. Myra's Answers. How to make a Dress.
13. Myra's Dress-making.
14. The Antoinette Dinner Tablecloth.
15. La Riviere Visiting Costume.
The EXTRA DIAGRAM SHEET contains:—
1. Toilette for an Elderly Lady.
2. Bed-dressing for a Girl of six years.
3. Indoor Cap.
4. Morning Dress.
5. Visiting Toilette.
WELDON and Co., 15, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, London; and all Booksellers in Town and Country.

Now ready, price Sixpence, **FAMILY HERALD.** Monthly Part.

Price Sixpence. **FAMILY HERALD (Part 383).** Post-free, 151 stamps, 1d. The "Bookseller" says:—"I have not read a more interesting and instructive little book than this. It is a most valuable and useful little book, and one which will make readers either better or wiser, or both." London: WILLIAM BARNES, 421, Strand, W.C.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

With the April Magazines will be issued the First Number of a new Volume of **THE VILLA GARDENER.** Specially addressed to Lady and Gentlemen Amateur Gardeners. Edited by D. T. FISCH, F.R.H.S. Price Sixpence Monthly. Free by post for Twelve Months for Six Shillings, if paid in advance. Office, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London.

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS. With 100 illustrations. New ready, Part I. New Edition, price 6s. **CASELL'S GULLIVER'S TRAVELS.** With 100 illustrations by the late T. Morten. To be completed within 12 Parts. "Mr. Morten's illustrations are excellent, capitally drawn, and most humorous; the explanatory notes are ample and to the purpose."—*Art-Journal*. CASELL, LUTHER, and GALPIN; and all Booksellers.

Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 1d., **ON EPILEPSY AND ITS TREATMENT.** BY A NEW PROCESS. BY WALTER TYRRELL, M.R.C.S. Second Edition. London: ROBERT HARDWICK, 192, Piccadilly.

Edition of 1874.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 721, cloth, 8s., post-free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d., **THE HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.** By Dr. FULTE and EPPS. Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. Assistant Physician to the Homoeopathic Hospital. TABLE OF CONTENTS:—General Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fever—Affections of the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Throat—the Teeth—the Gums—and the Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary. A Chest of Medicines, Book included, £3 10s. or £5 5s. JAMES EPPS and Co., 48, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly.

One Shilling, or by post for twelve stamps, **NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES.** By GEORGE MOORE, M.D. JAMES ERSKINE and Co., 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle-street.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, MARCH 27. contains the following Engravings:—
THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE. A Ballycay at Chiswick—Dark Blue Wins! Putney 2, The Boat. Hamersmith Bridge: Oxford Leads. Chiswick: Oxford Goes Away. Mortlake: Won by Ten Lengths. Fathers of the English Stud: Miles Maloch. The Grand National at Ascot: The Second Fence. The Inter-University Athletic Sports at Little Bridge: 1. Portraits of the Principal Winners. Winning the Hurdle Race. Scenes from "Brighton," at the St. James's Theatre. The Loaded Barge Match: The Gundulph at the Little Nore. South African Trophies of Sport. Also the following Articles:—The Captious Critic—By-the-Rye—Cuff-Shooters—A Rambling Essay on the Modesty of Some Authors—Whist—Chess—Music—Dramatic Criticisms—and all the Latest Sporting and Dramatic News of the Week. Published at 138, Strand. Every Saturday. Price Sixpence.

TO CREST-COLLECTORS. The SIXPENNY PACKET OF CRESTS OF H.M.'S SHIPS contains 25 varieties, beautifully stamped in Colours. Post-free, 7 stamps. The SIXPENNY PACKET OF REGIMENTAL CRESTS contains 25 varieties. Post-free, 7 stamps. The SHILLING PACKET OF EITHER OF THE ABOVE contains 60 varieties. Post-free, 13 stamps. Prospectus (post-free), 1 stamp. WALTER GOODCHILD and CO., Dealers in Crests, Plymouth.

COLOURED SCRAPs for FOLDING-SCREENS and SCRAP-BOOKS.—Immense Stock: 150 different sheets or sets to choose from. Abbreviated list post-free. Coloured Scrap for Children, a set of 100 different subjects, post-free, 2s. 1d. in stamps. JOHN JERRARD, 172, Fleet-street, London.

CHARMING SETS for the SCRAP-BOOK, or Decoration of Fancy Articles, &c., exquisitely finished in colours and stamped out—viz., English and Foreign Birds (brilliant plumage), Butterflies (true to nature), Flowers, Pretty Figures, Wreaths, Green Leaves and Sprays (very beautiful). Price 7d. per set; or, the six sets (all different), post-free for 2s. 7d. The trade supplied. JOHN JERRARD, 172, Fleet-street, London.

SCRAPs for SCREENS and SCRAP-BOOKS.—A large assortment of Landscapes, Figures, Flowers, Animals, &c., from 1s. per sheet; in assorted packets, 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., &c.—WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's Inn) Heraldic Office send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d. or stamps. Arms Painted and Quartered and Engraved on Seals, Dials, &c.—FUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn.

FOR YOUR ARMS and CREST send Name and County to T. MORING, Heraldic Office, 44, High Holborn, London, W.C. Sketch, 3s. 6d. Illuminated Addresses, Pedigrees, Seals, Medals, &c., Medieval and Modern. Price-List free.

RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, and ADDRESSES designed and sketched by RODRIGUES, a Parisian artist, and his designs stamped in gold, silver, and brilliantly illuminated in gold, silver, and colours.—42, Piccadilly, London, W.

BALL PROGRAMMES at RODRIGUES'. Ball Programmes, of novel and beautiful designs, arranged, printed, and stamped in the latest fashion. Bills of Fare, Guest-Cards, and Invitations in great variety.—42, Piccadilly, London.

VISITING CARDS at H. RODRIGUES'. A Card-plate elegantly engraved and 100 superfine Carlin-printed for 4s. 6d. Book-plates designed and engraved in modern and medieval styles, at RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly, W.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Anyone can take good Photographs with DUBOIS'S Patent Apparatus. No previous knowledge required. No dark room wanted. Complete and portable apparatus from £2. Book of instruction, four stamps per post.—LECHERTIER, BARBE, and CO., 69, Regent-st., London.

PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. DAVIS, 35, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, RECEIVES SITTERS Daily for Cartes, Vignettes, and Cabinet Portraits. Miniatures for Jewellery or Engravings in Oil from photographs taken here or elsewhere.

THE LONDON SCHOOL of PHOTOGRAPHY, 103, NEWGATE-STREET. PORTRAITS TAKEN DAILY. Cartes-de-Visite—One for 2s. 6d., Twelve for 10s. Prints enlarged and painted in Oils from photographs.

They are the best and most interesting. "They are the best and most interesting." "The Pussie, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen." "Another blessing to men—the Hissidoo Pen!" **1200 NEWSPAPERS RECOMMEND THEM.** See Graphic, Feb. 20, 1875. SELLERS: every respectable Stationer. Post 1s. 1d. MAX NIVEN and CAMERON, Edinburgh.

PERRY and CO'S PATENT STYLOID PEN is the greatest improvement in pens since the double Patent Perryan Pen first superseded the quill. Samples post-free, 6d. Sold by Stationers. Wholesale, 37, Red Lion-square, and 3, Cheapside, London.

CRETE ENAMELLING.—This New Process is highly recommended, as being half the cost of painting in oils, and is entirely without smell. Samples at the Trade. Messrs. OWEN and CO., 116, New Bond-street, W.

GILDING MADE EASY, TRANSFER GOLD LEAF.—By this method gold leaf can be used by any person, however inexperienced. 1s. 6d. and 2s. 1d. per box (18 or 30 stamps). With full instructions for Gilding Frames, Books, Ornaments, and Illuminating, &c. W. and J. HIR, Gilders, 15, St. George Newington-road, London.

HENRY CLAY'S

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, for Varicose
Veins and Weakness. 3s. Knee Caps; Leggings, Anklelets,
3s. 6d., 4s. 6d.; Anal Truss, immediately relieving piles, 12s. 6d.
Illustrations 4 stamps.—MILLIKIN and LAWLEY 133, Strand.

DOGS.—WORMS.—ROBINSON'S WORM
POWDERS will be found an effective remedy where Dogs are infested with this parasite. Sent free by post by the Proprietor, C. ROBINSON, Streatham, London, S.W., on receipt of 12 penny stamps for one powder or 36 stamps for three powders. Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Mulrad, H. Bartlett, London.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS for
BOYS' CLOTHING.
Suit for a Boy 4 feet in height,
C Class, 25/-; D Class, 30/-, incl.
Patterns free.
SAMUEL BROTHERS, 60, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
Medical Testimony states that no medicine is so effectual in the Cure of Coughs, Asthma, and Shortness of Breath. They contain no violent drug, and can be used by the most delicate. Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. each, by all Chemists.

NEW MUSIC.

MOODY and SANKEY'S REVIVAL HYMNS. In No. 107 of CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE. Words and Music suitable for the Harmonium, Pianoforte, or Organ. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

POPULAR SONGS, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, in CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 2d.

No. 1. THIRTEEN SONGS by BAILEY. Including the popular favourite—"I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls." "Then you'll remember me," "In this old chair," &c.

No. 15. MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES. With Symphonies and Accompaniments, newly arranged. Including "Last Rose of Summer," "Has sorrow thy young days shaded," "The harp that once," "The Minstrel Boy," &c.

No. 50. Mr. SAMPSON'S POPULAR SONGS. Containing the popular baritone songs—"The Colleen Bawn," "Loving smile of sister kind," "The Vicar of Bray," "The moon has raised her lamp above," &c.

No. 62. TWELVE SONGS by Sir JULIUS BENEDICT and ARTHUR S. SULLIVAN. Containing the popular favourite songs—"If I thought I could be a lady," "A weary lot is thine, fair maid," &c.

No. 76. TEN SONGS by CHARLES GOUNOD. Containing the celebrated "Flower Song," from the opera of "Faust," &c.

No. 80. TWENTY POPULAR SONGS and BALLADS. Including the popular "Sitting Cup," "Mabel" (Song), "The Guards' Song," "Hills" (Song), &c.

No. 91. TWENTY-ONE SCOTCH and JACOBITE SONGS. No. 102. TWELVE POPULAR SONGS by Mrs. HEMANS. Including "The Tigris Fathers," "Captivity Knight," "Tyroese Evening Hymn," &c.

No. 106. FORTY-FOUR POPULAR SCOTCH SONGS. Including "Flowers of the Forest," "Over the Sea," &c.

No. 108. FIFTEEN WELSH SONGS. Including "March of the Men of Harlech," "The Rising of the Lark," "Bells of Aberdovey," &c.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

DRAWING-ROOM PIECES for the SUMMER ROSEBUDS. Illustrated by W. SMALLWOOD. 3s. 6d.

THE MOSSY DELL. Illustrated. Ditto .. 3s. 6d.

ELFIN BOWER. Illustrated. Ditto .. 3s. 6d.

FAIRY FALES, TOLD MUSICALLY. COTSFORD DICK .. 4s. 6d.

CLARA. Noddy .. G. A. OSBORNE .. 3s. 6d.

NEOLINDA. Gavotte .. G. A. OSBORNE .. 3s. 6d.

TWILIGHT. Romance .. ARTHUR SULLIVAN .. 3s. 6d.

A MERRY PEAL. GAYRY OWEN, and BELIEVE .. 4s. 6d.

ME IF ALL. MY MOTHER BIDS ME BIND .. 3s. 6d.

MY HAIR. A RIVER SONG .. 3s. 6d.

FOR THE B. P. THE INDEX'S LAMENT .. 3s. 6d.

SIR J. ADE. (Gavotte) .. KIMIE .. 3s. 6d.

CLARA ANIMATED. MY MOTHER BIDS ME BIND .. 3s. 6d.

MY MOTHER BIDS ME BIND. MY HAIR .. 3s. 6d.

MY HAIR. A RIVER SONG .. 3s. 6d.

FOR THE B. P. THE INDEX'S LAMENT .. 3s. 6d.

SIR J. ADE. (Gavotte) .. KIMIE .. 3s. 6d.

CLARA ANIMATED. MY MOTHER BIDS ME BIND .. 3s. 6d.

MY MOTHER BIDS ME BIND. MY HAIR .. 3s. 6d.

MY HAIR. A RIVER SONG .. 3s. 6d.

FOR THE B. P. THE INDEX'S LAMENT .. 3s. 6d.

SIR J. ADE. (Gavotte) .. KIMIE .. 3s. 6d.

CLARA ANIMATED. MY MOTHER BIDS ME BIND .. 3s. 6d.

MY MOTHER BIDS ME BIND. MY HAIR .. 3s. 6d.

MY HAIR. A RIVER SONG .. 3s. 6d.

FOR THE B. P. THE INDEX'S LAMENT .. 3s. 6d.

SIR J. ADE. (Gavotte) .. KIMIE .. 3s. 6d.

CLARA ANIMATED. MY MOTHER BIDS ME BIND .. 3s. 6d.

MY MOTHER BIDS ME BIND. MY HAIR .. 3s. 6d.

MY HAIR. A RIVER SONG .. 3s. 6d.

FOR THE B. P. THE INDEX'S LAMENT .. 3s. 6d.

SIR J. ADE. (Gavotte) .. KIMIE .. 3s. 6d.

CLARA ANIMATED. MY MOTHER BIDS ME BIND .. 3s. 6d.

MY MOTHER BIDS ME BIND. MY HAIR .. 3s. 6d.

MY HAIR. A RIVER SONG .. 3s. 6d.

FOR THE B. P. THE INDEX'S LAMENT .. 3s. 6d.

SIR J. ADE. (Gavotte) .. KIMIE .. 3s. 6d.

CLARA ANIMATED. MY MOTHER BIDS ME BIND .. 3s. 6d.

MY MOTHER BIDS ME BIND. MY HAIR .. 3s. 6d.

NEW MUSIC.

Beautifully illustrated in colours, 2s. each, net.
ROUND THE WORLD. The Music in the celebrated drama performed at the Princess's Theatre, composed by DEHILLE MONT.
ROUND THE WORLD. Quadrille.
ROUND THE WORLD. Waltz.
ROUND THE WORLD. Indian Galop.
ROUND THE WORLD. Maracuta Polka.
ROUND THE WORLD. March of the Rajahs.
This popular March as Solo and Duet, by DE VILBAC.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

POLLY. By BRINLEY RICHARDS.
Pianoforte Arrangement of Molloy's popular Song for Pianoforte Solo. Price 4s.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

POLLY WALTZ. By CHARLES COOTE.
On "Polly" and other popular Songs by Molloy. Price 4s. Illustrated.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

This day, 2s. net.
JENNY IN THE ORCHARD. New Song.
By HAMILTON ALDE, Composer of REMEMBER OR FORGET. 2nd Edition.
BROWN EYES OR BLUE EYES. 4th Edition.
THE FISHER. 6th Edition.
SPANISH BOAT-SONG. 3rd Edition.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

Tenth Thousand of
ONE MORNING ON SO EARLY. By ALFRED SCOTT GATTY, Composer of THE HAY IS IN THE MOW. Sung by Miss Sterling.
THE SWEET OLD STORY. Sung by Miss Edith Wynne.
UNBROKEN. Sung by Madame Patey.
ONE HAPPY YEAR AGO. Sung by Mr. Henry Guy.
FORGET ME NOT. Sung by Mrs. Osborne Williams.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

Price 2s. each, net.
ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S NEW SONGS.
A LOVE LAID HIS SLEEPLESS HEAD. Sung by Edward Lloyd.
MARY MORISON. Sung by Sims Reeves. "A perfect composition."—News of the World.
LIVING POEMS. Sung by Miss Edith Wynne. "Characterised by the rarest grace and sympathy."—Observer.
MY DEAR AND ONLY LOVE. Sung by Mr. Stanley.
SLEEP, MY LOVE, SLEEP. Sung by Madame Patey.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

Price 2s. each, net.
IT WAS A DREAM. By COWEN. Sung with the greatest success by Miss Titians, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Blanche Cole, Madame Edna Hall, and Miss Anna Williams. Sixth Edition. 17s. 6d.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

Beautifully printed in Colours, price 1s. each.
THE ILLUSTRATED MUSICAL CABINET.
167. STRAUSS'S WEINER BLUT DOCTRINEN. "Wein, Wein, und Gesang." "Hall Trommessen," "Lilien Kranz," and "Fische Gister" Waltzes.
168. STRAUSS'S THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS. "Telegram," and four other Waltzes.
169. STRAUSS'S BEAUTIFUL DANUBE. "Good Old Times," "Wiener Kinder," and three other Waltzes.
170. GUNG'S DREAM OF THE OCEAN. "Peterhoff," and four other Waltzes.
171. CHRIST'S NUMBER, containing the "Madame Angot" Dance Music.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

BOOSEY and CO.'S SHORT IRON GRAND PIANOFORTE. In plain walnut case, five feet long, seven octaves, trichord throughout, very durable, and with excellent tone. To be had on the "Three-Years' System," £5. 10s. per quarter, or £55 cash. 235, Regent-street, adjoining the Polytechnic Institution.

MARCHE DES TROUBADOURS. By HENRI ROUBIER. A universal favourite. Piano Solo, 3s.; Duet, 4s.; Two Pianos (eight hands), 6s. Ashdown and PARRY, Hanover-square.

LE CHANT DU BRACONNIER. By THEODORE RITTER. Played by the Composer at all the concerts on his tour with great applause. Price 4s. Ashdown and PARRY, Hanover-square.

THE BIRD THAT CAME IN SPRING. Sir JULIUS BENEDICT'S immensely popular song is now published in the keys of F and D. Price 4s. Brilliantly transcribed for Piano by Kube. Price 4s. Ashdown and PARRY, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S EN ROUTE. A brilliant Military March. Played by the Composer, at his Recitals, with extraordinary success. Price 4s. Ashdown and PARRY, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S TITANIA. A fairy-like Caprice. Played by the Composer, at his Pianoforte Recitals, with immense success. Price 4s. Ashdown and PARRY, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S SECOND FANTASIA on Platon's Opera, MAITHA. As great a success as his renowned First Fantasia on the same opera. Price 4s. Ashdown and PARRY, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S ADELAIDE. An unprecedentedly beautiful and faithful transcription of the lovely song of Beethoven. Price 4s. Ashdown and PARRY, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S METHOD FOR THE PIANO is now in use at all the principal educational establishments in Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, &c. 64 pages. Full music size. Price 6s.—Ashdown and PARRY, Hanover-square.

THE LOVER AND THE BIRD. GUGLIELMO'S universally popular song, is now published in the keys of A flat, C, and E flat. Also as a Vocal Duet. Price 4s. 6d. Brilliantly illustrated by Brinley Richards. Price 3s. "The Lover and the Bird" Waltz. By Charles Godfrey. Elegantly Illustrated. Price, Solo, 4s.; Duet, 5s. Ashdown and PARRY, Hanover-square.

NOVELLO and CO.'S NEW SONGS.
WHEN THE TIDE COMES IN. In C and D. Composed by J. BARNBY. Sung by Miss Antoinette Sterling at the Royal Albert Hall Concerts. 4s.; postage free, 2s. NOVELLO, EWER, and CO.

YES. Composed by J. BLUMENTHAL. Sung by Mr. W. H. Cummings at the Royal Albert Hall Concerts. 4s.; postage free, 2s.

THE LAMENT OF THE BORDER WIDOW. Composed by J. BLUMENTHAL. Sung by Miss Sterling at the Royal Albert Hall Concerts. 4s.; postage free, 2s.

LULLABY. In C and E. Composed by C. A. MACIRONE. Sung by Miss Sterling at the Royal Albert Hall Concerts. 4s.; postage free, 2s. NOVELLO, EWER, and CO.

THE SHIPWRIGHT. Composed by J. L. MOLLOY. Sung by Mr. Whitney at the Royal Albert Hall Concerts. 4s.; postage free, 2s. London: NOVELLO, EWER, and CO., 1, Berners-street, W.; and 35, Poultry, E.C.

EDOUARD DORN'S HAPPY THOUGHTS. Caprice à la valeur pour piano. "Showy, melodious, and easy of execution." Price 4s.; or, by post, for 24 stamps, by AGNEW and CO., 86, Newgate-street, E.C.

ROBERT SCHUMANN'S COMPLETE PIANOFORTE WORKS, with Portrait, Biography, &c. Edited by E. PAUER. 4 vols. large octavo, each, 6s.; or bound, 2s.—AGNEW and CO., 86, Newgate-street, E.C.

AGNEW and CO.'S UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY is the largest in Europe. It contains 100,000 distinct works, foreign and English. Annual subscription, Two Guineas, which also entitles subscribers to one guinea's worth of music at their property. London, 81, Regent-street. Prospectus gratis.

NEW MUSIC.

NOW READY.
THE CLANG OF THE WOODEN SHOON. A New Song by J. L. MOLLOY. Sung by Miss Antoinette Sterling at St. James's Hall with the greatest success. Price 4s. Post-free half price. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

GENEVIEVE. Romance for the Pianoforte by SIR W. STERNDALE BENNETT. New and revised edition of this charming piano-piece. Price 2s. net. Post-free. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

THE INTERVARSITY WALTZ. By FRANK HEYWOOD. "There is a crispness of rhythm and freshness of melody which will be sure to make this waltz universally popular."—Graphic.—METZLER and Co.

FAVOURITE SACRED SONGS. I HEAR THEE SPEAK OF A BETTER LAND. ARTHUR CECIL. 4s. FORSAKE ME NOT (Illustrated). S. GLOVER. 4s. THE WHITE DOVE. HENRY SMART. 3s. ACQUAINT THINE WITH GOD. J. LUDHAM. 2s. 6d. READ FIRST SACRED BOOK. S. GLOVER. 2s. 6d. WHAT DO THE ANGELS DREAM OF? Melody by GOUNOD. 4s. Post-free, half price. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

SONGS FOR SUNDAY EVENINGS. By WALTER MAYNARD. 1. "Hold my goings." 2. "Lay not up treasures." 3. "He first loved us." 4. "I have fought a good fight." 5. "Confidence in God." 6. "Peace It is I." Illuminated Titles. Price 3s. each; half price. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

EVENING AT EMMAUS. Hymn without Words. For the Pianoforte. By W. HUTCHINS CALLCOTT. Also, by the same Composer, "The Good Shepherd" and "Sicilian Mariners' Hymn." Hymns without Words. Price 2s. 6d. each. "Very popular and attractive pianoforte arrangements of sacred themes." METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

FOLDED HANDS. A New Song by AMY COMPTON. Price 3s. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

SUFFER THEM TO COME TO ME. New Sacred Song by LOUISA GRAY. Price 3s. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

TELL, O RIVER. New Song by CAMPANA. Also, by the same popular Composer, EVENING BRINGETH MY HEART BACK TO THEE, in two keys. THE TIME OF APPLE-BLOSSOMS. PAQUITA. Price 4s. 6d. each. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

BECAUSE I DO. By J. L. MOLLOY. The Queen: "Mr. Weatherly's charming little poem has elicited from Mr. Molloy one of his happiest inspirations. . . . Inexpressibly quaint and pretty." Price 4s. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

OLD DAYS. A New Song by Mrs. ARTHUR GOODEVE. Also, by the same Composer, STILL I WAIT FOR THEE. HUSH! FOR THE ANGELS ARE WAITING. HIDDEN TREASURES. Price 4s. each. Half price. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

AMERICAN ORGANS by MASON and HAMLIN. TESTIMONIALS from the most EMINENT MUSICIANS. ILLUSTRATED LISTS on application. Sole Agents—METZLER & Co., 37, Gt. Marlborough-st., London.

MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGANS. Great variety of NEW STYLES. Sole Agents—METZLER & Co., 37, Gt. Marlborough-st., London.

STYLE S. AMERICAN ORGAN. SUB-BASS, OCTAVE COUPLER, VOX HUMANA. Sole Agents—METZLER & Co., 37, Gt. Marlborough-st., London.

STYLE T. AMERICAN ORGAN. FIVE STOPS, TWO SETS OF VIBRATORS, VOX HUMANA. 23 gs. Sole Agents—METZLER & Co., 37, Gt. Marlborough-st., London.

STYLE 75. AMERICAN ORGAN. SEVEN STOPS, EUTHONE, VIOL D'AMOUR, ELEGANT IN DESIGN, REVOLVING FALL. 55 gs. Sole Agents—METZLER & Co., 37, Gt. Marlborough-st., London.

STYLE 77. AMERICAN ORGAN. NINE STOPS, SUB-BASS, OCTAVE COUPLER, and TWO KNEE STOPS. 65 gs. Sole Agents—METZLER & Co., 37, Gt. Marlborough-st., London.

ALEXANDRE'S NEW SEVEN-GUINEA BROAD-REED HARMONIUM. Wholesale and Export. The New Illustrated Catalogue on application. METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

METZLER and CO., Wholesale and Export PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, MUSICAL BOXES. Catalogues post-free, on application. 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS, with the Patent Perfect-Check Repeater Action, may be obtained of any respectable Musician throughout the World. 13, Wigmore-street, London, W.

PATENT PERFECT-CHECK REPEATER ACTION PIANOS. Full descriptions and Illustrated Lists of Prices post-free on application. JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS, 13, Wigmore-street, London, W. Gilbert L. Bauer's New Bent-Reed English Harmoniums.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE, from 25 gs. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, No. 53, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufacture, No. 43, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

PIANOFORTES, 24 Guineas each.—These Instruments are excellent for tone and durability. Intending purchasers of a Pianoforte are respectfully invited to inspect BREWER and CO.'S Stock of First-Class Instruments, at their Show-Rooms, Nos. 14 and 15, Poultry, Chapside.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 56, Chapside, and 22, Ludgate-hill, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices 4s. to £120. Spoolboxes from 1s. to 6s. Largest stock in London. Catalogue gratis and post-free. Apply to WALES and McCULLOCH, as above.

PRIZES for WRITING and DRAWING.

Fifth Annual Competition.—\$42 prizes, from £5 to £25, open to pupils of all schools. £277 has already been paid. Apply to Mr. Vera Foster, care of Marcus Ward and Co., Chandos-street, London, or Royal Ulster Works, Belfast. New copy-books, Nos. 31 and 41 (select sentences from Shakespeare), 2d. and 3d. each.

EDUCATION, Superior, Blackheath, near London (established 1840), for YOUNG LADIES. Terms, £35 to £40, inclusive, under the best masters. Home comforts. Address S., care of Mr. Udell, Dartmouth-road, Blackheath.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN. Provide against the losses that follow by taking a Policy AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY. Offices—61, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

BATHS, 10A, ARGYLL-PLACE, REGENT-STREET, W.; and ARGYLL BATHS, 5, NEW BROAD-STREET, CITY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM of IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork brand "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Wholesale—29, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W.

HOOPER'S BRIGHTON SELTZER, 4s. per Dozen. Of the principal Chemists and Wine Merchants. Wholesale and Export of the Manufacturers. Hooper and Company, 7, Pall-mall East, London.

IMPROVED and ECONOMIC COOKERY. Use LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT as "stock" for Beef-Tea, Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces. Gives fine flavour and great strength. Invariably adopted in households when fairly tried. Caution.—Genuine only with Baron Liebig's Facsimile across Label.

CHOCOLAT MENIER for BREAKFAST. Sold in 1 lb. Packets and 1 lb. Boxes.

CHOCOLAT MENIER for LUNCHEON. Sold in 1 lb. Boxes.

THE FACTORY of NOISIEL-SUR-MARNE (the largest of its kind in the world) makes annually 12,000,000 lb. of Chocolate Menier (more than is made by the whole of the English manufacturers, including cocoas, &c.). The Sales are in—

France and Colonies .. 10,000,000
England and Colonies .. 1,400,000
Turkey, Principality, and Greece .. 150,000
United States, North America .. 135,000
Mexico and Central America .. 77,000
South America .. 28,000
Spain and Portugal .. 30,700
Belgium and Holland .. 68,800
Other countries .. 12,000,000

The Custom duties on Cocoa and Sugar and Vanilla paid by Menier to the French Government during the last twelve months amount to £180,000; in England the whole of the duty paid on Cocoa for twelve months is below £30,000.

CHOCOLAT MENIER is made with Cocoa and Sugar only. The introduction by English makers of farinaceous matters, such as starch, Arrowroot, Corn-Flour, &c., for the purpose of thickening, in the mixtures called "Cocoa," has prevented the English public from appreciating the real qualities of the Cocoa Beans mixed with sugar only and from adopting "Chocolate" more generally, instead of tea or coffee, for Breakfast.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—When you buy Chocolate, ask for Menier's, and see that you get it. Each packet or box, and the Chocolate itself, bears the name "Menier." Other inferior kinds are often substituted.—London Warehouse, Southwark-street and Worcester-street, Borough.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Perfection of Prepared Cocoa. One trial will establish its excellence.

MARAVILLA COCOA combines every high quality in an unequalled degree. The best beverage for Invalids and Dyspeptics.

MARAVILLA COCOA. The "Globe" says:—"TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supercedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish Maravilla Cocoa above all others." Sold, in tinned packets only, by all Grocers.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, London, Sole Proprietors.

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The "Medal for Progress" has been awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS, Manufacturers of the celebrated Caracas Cocoa.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA. The award of the "Medal for Progress" at the Vienna Exhibition is a fresh proof of the high position assigned to the firm by a competent Jury.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA. "A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard. "The Caracas cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. Hassall. Nine Prize Medals awarded to J. S. Fry and Sons.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA. Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Pronounced by the Faculty "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no cooking. A teaspoonful to a breakfast cup, costing a halfpenny, is a simple, rapid, and invigorating tonic. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. Schweitzer and Co., 10, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

HEALTHY DIGESTION. Nothing is so important to the human frame as healthy digestive organs, and when they are impaired the popular and professional remedy is MORSON'S PEPSEINE.

Sold as Wine in bottles from 3s. Lozenges in boxes from 2s. 6d.; Globules in bottles from 2s.; and as Powder in 1-oz. bottles at 6s. each, by all Chemists, and the Manufacturers, THOMAS MORSON and SON, 124, Southampton-row, W.C. London. See name on label.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. The best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, ladies, and children. Of all Chemists.

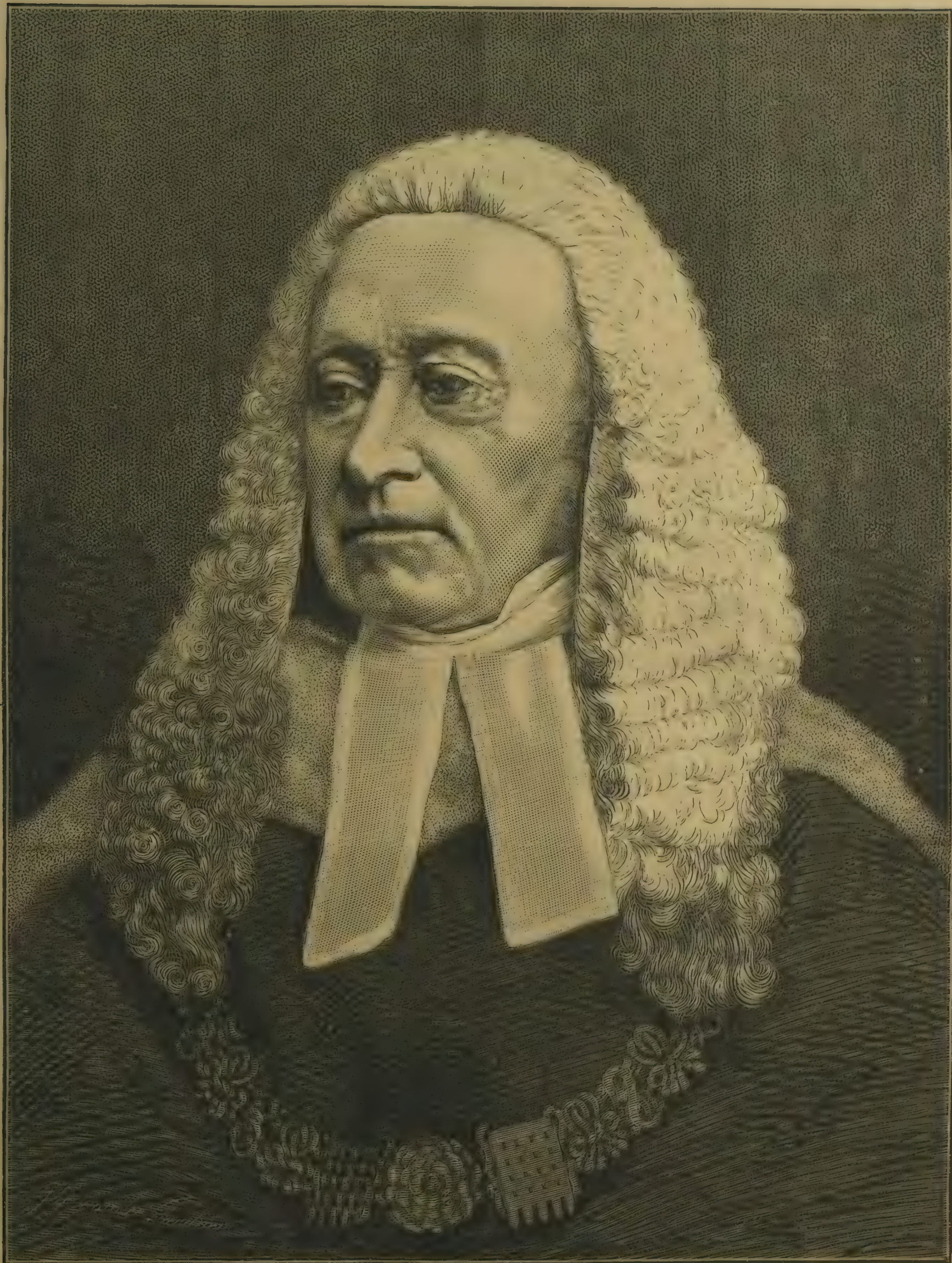
HOOPING-COUGH.—ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION. The celebrated Effectual Cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agent—EDWARDS, 38, Old Change London. Sold retail by most Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.

DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM or ANTI-CATARHUS SMELLING-BOTTLE effectually cures colds and sore-throats in a single day by inhalation. May be procured through any Chemist at 2s. 9d. per bottle.

WATER-CUSHIONS for INVALIDS, affording instant relief from pressure and effectually preventing bed-sores by their ease, softness, and elasticity. Illustrated Price-List free by post.

HOOPER and COMPANY'S Manufacture of Water-Mattresses and Water-Cushions to the Queen. 7 Pall-mall East S.W.; and at 55, Grosvenor-street, W.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 138, Strand, in the City of London, at the Press of J. L. B. and Co., 138, Strand, in the City of London, by GEORGE L. B. and Co., 138, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 27 1875.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR ALEXANDER COCKBURN BART., LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.



MR. SAMPSON LLOYD.



SIR A. E. GUINNESS, BART.



MR. C. HARRISON.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

We have engraved for this week's publication the portraits of three gentlemen, sitting in the present House of Commons, who were elected to it last year for the first time.

Mr. Sampson Samuel Lloyd, of Moor Hall, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, who was returned for the borough of Plymouth instead of Mr. Walter Morrison, is eldest son of Mr. George Braithwaite Lloyd, banker, of Birmingham, by Mary, daughter of Mr. John P. Dearman, of the same place. He was born in the year 1820. He is a magistrate of Warwickshire, and also for Birmingham, in which city he is a leading manufacturer. He is also chairman of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom and of Lloyd's Banking Company (Limited). Mr. Lloyd entered Parliament for the first time last year. He is a Conservative. He has been twice married; firstly, in 1844, to Emma, daughter of Mr. S. Reeve, of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire; and secondly, in 1865, to Marie

Wilhelmine Sophie Christiana, daughter of his Excellency Lieutenant-General W. F. Menckhoff, of the Prussian army. The portrait of Mr. Lloyd is from a photograph by Mr. R. W. Thrupp, of New-street, Birmingham.

Sir Arthur Edward Guinness, Bart., of St Anne's, county Dublin, and of Ashford, county Galway, M.P. for the city of Dublin, is a member of a family who are deservedly most popular in Dublin, as large employers of labour and as liberal benefactors to the city. He is eldest son of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., who was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1851, and one of the representatives of that city in Parliament from 1865 to 1868. His mother was Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Mr. Edward Guinness, of Dublin, and he was born in the year 1840. Sir A. E. Guinness was chosen for Dublin at the general election of November, 1868, but unseated on petition in the following year. He is a Conservative, and

was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1863 and M.A. in 1866; he is a magistrate for the county and a deputy-lieutenant for the city of Dublin. Sir Arthur Guinness married, in 1871, Lady Olivia Charlotte White, second surviving daughter of William, third Earl of Bantry. The portrait of Sir A. E. Guinness is from a photograph by Mr. T. Cranfield, of Grafton-street, Dublin.

Mr. Charles Harrison, of Arcley Court, near Stourport, Worcestershire, elected for the borough of Bewdley in the Liberal interest, is youngest son of the late Mr. Benjamin Harrison, of Liverpool (who died in 1834), by Hannah, daughter of Mr. William King, of Stourbridge, Worcestershire. He was born in 1830, and married, in 1858, Elizabeth Augusta, daughter of Mr. Samuel Kempson, of Birmingham. Mr. Harrison is a magistrate for Worcestershire. His photograph was one of the London Stereoscopic Company.



THE UNIVERSITIES' ATHLETIC SPORTS, WEST BROMPTON: PUTTING THE WEIGHT.

THE BESSEMER SALOON STEAM-SHIP.

This vessel has been designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., M.P., upon the principle invented by Mr. H. Bessemer, the famous iron and steel manufacturer, to make the passage across the Channel easy and comfortable in the roughest sea. She has been inspected by many visitors in Milwall Docks during the last week or two. On her voyage from Hull to Gravesend, a fortnight or three weeks ago, with a heavy cross sea on her beam and half a gale of E.N.E. wind, Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., her Majesty's First Commissioner of Works, who was the only invited passenger, writes that although some of the minor works were yet incomplete, the vessel proved herself most remarkable for the almost total absence of pitching and of heavy and violent rolling. Although the supply of coal was limited, it was found that for several hours a speed of between fourteen and sixteen knots an hour was kept up. The suspended saloon was completely under the command of the manipulator, but some defects in the apparatus and the inexperience of the manipulator tended to prevent its complete success. The success of the trial was greater than could fairly have been expected on a first trial.

It is fortunate for those who suffer in the Channel passage that the magnificent vessel in no way departs, so far as concerns its external contour, from the ordinary type of steam-ship, as that might be expected to interfere with her seagoing efficiency. Her dimensions are 350 ft. length and 40 ft. breadth of beam, giving her the fine lines so essential to speed; a point which both Mr. Bessemer and Mr. Reed considered of the greatest importance. She has, further, to gain speed, been provided with a double set of engines, boilers, and paddle-wheels, the engines developing an aggregate of 4600 (indicated) horse-power, which must ensure the performance of the trip in much less time than it has ever yet been done. The builders and engine manufacturers were Earle's Shipbuilding Company, at Hull. The suspended saloon moves, on an axis upheld by four supports of great strength, resting on massive girders which extend entirely across the vessel, and form an important part of the frame of the hull. But the term "suspended" is apt to convey a very erroneous impression. It must not be understood from it that the saloon is hung up, as it were, and capable of swinging to and fro. On the contrary, the saloon rests firmly on supporting axes, which are a little below its mid height, but above its centre of gravity; it is thus capable of remaining perfectly quiet, while the ship rolls around it; and it is prevented, at the same time, from acquiring the rolling motion of the ship, by the action of a powerful hydraulic apparatus. This smoothly and noiselessly restrains any tendency in the saloon to acquire motion, either from the rolling of the ship or the force of the wind acting upon the upper portion of the saloon. Nor can its perfect quiet be disturbed by the movement of any number of passengers walking from side to side.

The saloon is entered from a large vestibule on deck, where there is a receiving-office for small hand-bags or parcels, for wet greatcoats and umbrellas. The stairway is light and spacious; the floor of the lower corridor passes, by imperceptible gradations, from the ordinary movement of the ship to the perfect quiet of the saloon. This is an elegant apartment, 50 ft. in length by 30 ft. wide, having a clear height to the ceiling of 20 ft. At the sides and at both ends of the saloon is a raised dais, on which easy morocco-covered sofas are ranged. The width of the dais is such that persons walking about on the ample floor space cannot crowd upon those who are seated. In order to give stability to the structure, iron-arched beams span the room at several parts. This will be seen in our illustration which represents a cross section of the saloon. It is further strengthened by the upright iron stanchions, which are encased with spiral columns of carved oak, intertwined with a gold bead, having oak capitals carved in varied foliage. The arched girders are also encased with polished oak panelling, with gilt mouldings. They are extended forward, so as to join the bases of the spiral columns. Here are beautifully-carved oak panels, each one representing a different kind of natural foliage, such as laurel, ivy, oak-leaves and acorns, hops, the tea and coffee plants, and others, carved by Rogers. The central part of each panel has a raised shield, on which is the monogram of the Bessemer Saloon Ship Company. Above the sofas, in each of these little alcoves, are oak panels, with gilt moulding, containing decorative painting on canvas; the story of Cupid and Psyche is continued throughout all the panels. On each side of these larger paintings are narrow panels, tastefully fitted with arabesques painted in neutral tints on a dead gold ground. Above the caps of the spiral columns, and extending quite round the saloon, is a richly-moulded cornice, relieved with colour and gilding. Above this, in the bays formed by the upper portion of the arched girders, are ground plate-glass windows, with arabesque panels on each side. The lower part of the ceiling is divided into six large compartments, each relieved by tastefully-tinted arabesques, on a pale ground, with centre medallions, and surrounded by a polished oak cornice moulding. The ends of the saloon are similarly treated; and beneath the arched girders at each end are deep lunette panels, with figure-subjects painted to correspond with those below. The arched girders which span the ceiling are covered with perforated tracery in geometrical patterns, with a pale blue background, the spandrels being painted with Cupids and arabesques on a dead gold ground. The decoration and furniture were supplied by Messrs. W. B. Simpson and Co., of West Strand.

Such, in brief, is a description of this beautiful apartment. Its roof has such a height as can scarcely be realised on board ship; yet it does not depend on mere height to ensure perfect ventilation. A small steam-engine will be constantly employed in forcing in fresh air, which is collected at a point situated beyond the outside of the paddle-boxes. The air is thus wholly uncontaminated by the smells of the engine-room or by bilge-water. This air, so forced in, passes all round the saloon in a large metal pipe beneath the sofas. It escapes thence, by numerous regulated openings, into an expansion chamber, formed beneath the raised dais. Here its pressure is diminished and the current is broken up, so that it issues, in a gentle and almost imperceptible flow, through the large area of perforated panels, close to the floor, which extend all along the front of the dais. The air passes out, carrying upward with it all the products of respiration, and escaping all along the line of windows near the ceiling. About 2000 cubic feet of pure fresh air per passenger per hour will thus be made to circulate through the saloon, keeping the atmosphere as fresh as that on deck.

In addition to the saloon proper there are four smaller apartments, for ladies or invalids, each apartment being 10 ft. high by 13 ft. wide and 15 ft. long. There is also provided a large smoking-room for gentlemen and a refreshment bar. All these apartments, as well as the staircase leading to the promenade deck, are within the still part of the suspended structure; so that the movement from one room to the other will be as easy as going from one room to another in an ordinary house.

To those who wish to enjoy the fresh breeze the promenade deck offers an agreeable passage in fine weather. It is 70 ft. in length by 20 ft. wide, surrounded by a railing, and covered

in fine weather with a canvas awning. There is a double row of seats, running down the centre of its length, leaving plenty of space at each side for walking freely about. The promenade deck is raised 8 ft. above the ordinary deck of the ship, and commands a good view all round.

For passengers who do not need the quiet of the saloon the deck of this fast ship will give ample accommodation. There are no less than twenty-two private deck cabins, in addition to a large saloon below. Here also there are a smoking-room for gentlemen, a refreshment bar, and other conveniences.

It is intended to take all passengers' luggage in watertight crates, which will be lowered from the railway-trucks, in a few minutes, into a receiving-room below deck, where is also provided an iron room for her Majesty's mails, with a strong-room for bullion.

At the Institute of Naval Architects, on Saturday—Lord Hampton presiding—Mr. E. J. Reed gave an account of the Bessemer steamer, and showed how its principle was capable of far more extensive application. He observed that, as regards speed, the vessel had not been yet subjected to a test trial. On her voyage from the Humber she had made sixteen knots an hour, but the engines had not on that occasion developed their full power. It was fully expected that she would be able to accomplish the journey from Dover to Calais—a distance of twenty miles—in an hour, or a little over. On the whole, he was of opinion that, in whatever light the Bessemer was regarded, she would be found to be admirably adapted to the purposes for which she was designed.

SELLING A DESERTER'S KIT.

Barrack life is a sealed book to so many that glimpses within its walls are generally interesting. The scene illustrated, however, in a sketch by Captain H. G. Robley, 91st Highlanders (Princess Louise's Argyleshire regiment), does not suggest very pleasing reflections. It has reference to a phase of crime unfortunately only too common at present, that of desertion, which is defined as going away from a regiment with the intention not to return. The kit which the man has left behind is sold by auction in a barrack-room. Here we have on a table or bench, standing up and holding out the articles before him, the auctioneer of the company, a man of ready tongue or the requisite impudence, giving a glowing description of each article he offers for sale. His discourse is intermingled with banter launched at the bystanders indiscriminately, but is kept within bounds by the presence of his captain, who, with the colour-sergeant, is here to superintend the proceedings. The arrangement of the room is that adopted in all barracks, but the sketch represents one in Stirling Castle (Colonel Hope, C.B., commanding). Here all is neatly kept, with everything clean and in its place. Observe the folded-up beds, the place for kit and accoutrements and arms. In the foreground are the scoured white tables and forms, under which the soldiers' pets are at play.

On joining the service a recruit receives a free kit—viz., clothing, a great coat, two pairs of boots, a cap, two woollen shirts, three pair of socks, two towels, five brushes, comb, and razor, the whole marked with his number or name. These articles he is obliged to keep good during his term of engagement at his own expense, with the exception of his clothing, which is renewed on April 1 each year. One year he receives a tunic, kersey frock, two pair of trousers, and one pair of boots; the next year he receives one kersey frock, no tunic, one pair of trousers, and one pair of boots; and so on year by year. In addition to these, he receives on Oct. 1 of each year another pair of boots, making two pair each year. In case a soldier deserts or absents himself without leave, the orderly sergeant of his company proceeds on the following day of absence to take an inventory of his kit, the orderly corporal being present to witness the same. In the event of anything being missing, it is duly noted in a column set apart for that purpose. The inventory, being taken, is dated and signed by the orderly sergeant and corporal, and is handed over, with whatever articles are forthcoming at the inspection, to the colour-sergeant, who places the articles in store, indorses the inventory, files it, and enters it in a book kept for that purpose. Should the soldier remain twenty-one days absent, a board of officers assemble, by order, to investigate and report upon his absence. At this board the orderly-sergeant and corporal attend. They, after being duly sworn, proceed to state the date of his absence, naming also the articles of his clothing or kit that may be deficient. If the soldier is proved to be in a state of desertion (which is invariably the case) he is struck off the strength of the regiment; the colour-sergeant then proceeds to make out, on a War-Office form, an inventory of the soldier's necessities, which document, with the kit, is laid out in the barrack-room for the inspection of the captain of his company and two other commissioned officers. These, if they are perfectly satisfied that everything is correct, append their signatures thereto. The articles of clothing, such as trousers, boots, and coat, are returned to the quartermaster's stores; and the remainder of the things, such as towels, socks, brushes, comb, and razor, are sold by public auction in the barrack-room to the highest bidder, in the presence of the captain, the colour-sergeant noting each man's name who purchases, and the price given. This return is prepared in duplicate, and signed by the captain. The articles sold, of course, seldom fetch anything near the cost price, so that the sum realised by the sale is sometimes very small indeed. These returns are then forwarded to the pay office and credited to the public account, with the exception, perhaps, of a small debt the man may have contracted before deserting. But, on the other hand, if a man deserts and makes away with the whole of his kit, which is often the case, whatever his debt may be, the captain bears the loss of it, not the public. For instance, a man deserts, sells all his kit, is away perhaps six months, or perhaps not six weeks. He is apprehended, brought back, tried, and sentenced to imprisonment for a term ranging from 28 days up to 365 days; but it is generally 84 days for a first offence and 112 for a second. Now, before going to prison, he is clothed the same as when he first enlisted, and necessities are drawn from the quartermaster's store for him on payment, amounting, perhaps, to £1. He serves his term of imprisonment, comes out, goes to duty, but within a week deserts again, and a second time takes all he can away and sells it. The captain has to bear the loss he has paid for those necessities. The man pays nothing, and the public does not lose one farthing. The allowance made to the captain of £1 12s. a quarter is supposed to cover all his contingent losses on this account. The facility for deserting is too great, and no mark is now put on the man who breaks his oath; so the public have the cost of capture, trial, loss of service, and other inconveniences to put up with, and discredit is thrown on the gallant fellows who take a pride in their regiments and form the army that will "go anywhere and do anything."

The Earl of Mountcharles, as Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles, entertained the officers of that corps at dinner, on Friday evening, at his residence at Rutland Gate.

NOTES ON THE PEERAGE.

The descent of the Barony of Percy has been causing some newspaper controversy; but, after all, the question is in a nutshell. The original Barony, created by writ of summons at the close of the thirteenth century, fell into abeyance at the death of Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, in 1572, and still remains abeyant among the Earl's coheirs, one of whom, by-the-by, was the late Sir Stephen Richard Glyne, Bart., the brother of Mrs. Gladstone, the ex-Premier's wife. The second Barony of Percy, conferred in 1722 on Algernon Seymour, eventually Duke of Northumberland, is also a Barony in fee, and is now enjoyed by the Duke of Athole, Algernon's heir-general. There is no Barony of Percy vested in the present Duke of Northumberland.

Philip Ferdinand Augustus de Chabot, Count de Jarnac, the late French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, whose death, from pleuro-pneumonia, took place on Monday, belonged equally to the nobility of Ireland and France, his mother, sister of the late lamented Duke of Leinster, having been a daughter of the illustrious house of the Geraldines—"Hibernis ipsis Hiberniores." In manner, accent, and education his Excellency was thoroughly English, and was said to have published simultaneously, in Paris and London, two novels, one written by him in French, the other in English. He was the only son of Major-General Louis William de Rohan Chabot, Vicomte de Chabot, K.C.H., by Lady Isabella Charlotte Fitzgerald, his wife; and married his cousin, the Hon. Geraldine Augusta Foley, sister of the late Lord Foley. During a considerable part of his life Count de Jarnac resided in the county of Tipperary, at Thomastown, a fine old place left to him by Lady Elizabeth Mathew, sister of the Earl of Llandaff. This house of Thomastown is memorable for having been the scene of unrestricted hospitality in the times of Queen Anne and George I. The then proprietor, Mr. Mathew, fitted it up with all the appliances of a magnificent hotel, and threw its gates open to all comers free of expense. It had coffee-rooms, reading-rooms, a house called "the Tavern," billiard-rooms, and bowling-green. Packs of hounds and choice hunters were kept in the stables at every one's free command. Dean Swift spent more than two months at Thomastown, and a curious description of his visit is preserved. Thomastown still retains its character for hospitality, in, however, a more circumscribed sense. The private theatricals which Count de Jarnac rendered so popular there, and in which he appeared under his *nom de plume* "Sir Charles Rockingham," will be much missed.

It is strange, but not the less true, that the wills of great lawyers, more perhaps than those of any other class, lead to litigation, and are not unfrequently ambiguous and inaccurate. Lord Westbury's is a remarkable case in point. But who would have supposed that Lord St. Leonards, the author of the famous "Handybook," in which is given such admirable advice on the making and keeping of wills, would have died leaving his family utterly ignorant of the place in which he had deposited his testamentary injunctions, written "in his own handwriting on five or six sheets of old quarto white letter paper"? Surely something should be done to secure the custody, preservation, and production of wills. A remedy might easily be supplied by a statutory enactment, requiring that every will, to be valid and operative, should be deposited within six months after its execution, in a public department, such as the Court of Probate, and making such lodgment of a will compulsory, not permissive. What a curious and romantic book might be compiled from the records of Doctors'-commons, now deposited in Somerset House, and how many singular "Notes on the Peerage" would they not supply! The present Marquis of Bath's second son succeeds to some £10,000 or £12,000 a year under the will of Mr. Beriah Botfield, M.P., the descendant of a respectable tradesman's family, who, under the impression, but without the slightest evidence of the fact, fancied that he and the Marquis both came of a common stock, Botteville or Botfield. The last Lord Berkeley of Stratton, from a like fantastic feeling, disinherited his rightful heir, Sir John Wodehouse, Lord Kimberley's great-grandfather, and devised his valuable estates, including Berkeley-square, London, to the then Earl Berkeley, that he might "nourish the root from which his family sprang." The late Mr. Scroope, of Danby, who claimed before the House of Lords the earldom of Wiltes, was not long since left the lands of Cockerington, in Lincolnshire, by his distant kinsman, Mr. Scroope, of Castlecombe, on condition that "he spelt his name rightly." He had, in consequence, to get a Royal licence to drop an o and take the name of Scrope. Another striking instance of family pride was evinced by the last English Earl Harcourt, who died in 1830, bequeathing a large property to the French Marquis d'Harcourt, from whose family the English Harcourts had branched off 700 years before. Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, willed, on public grounds, £10,000 to William Pitt, the great Minister; and, for similar reasons, Mrs. Sarah Williams, of Mount Braddon, Torquay, left a handsome fortune to the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, expressing at the same time a wish that he should take the names of the families of Lara and Mendez da Costa. To the disabilities under which the nobility of Ireland labour a new one was added by the will of Sir Jerome Alexander, who cut off with a shilling his favourite daughter in case she married an Irish Peer!

The Trinity House authorities have, says the *York Herald*, consented to the erection of a lighthouse on Hurlstone Head, or some adjacent headland.

Last Saturday evening the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers took place at Willis's Rooms—Mr. T. E. Harrison, the president, in the chair. The Prince of Wales acknowledged the toast of his health and that of the Princess; the First Lord of the Admiralty responded for "The Navy," the Duke of Teck for "The Visitors," the Earl of Malmesbury for "Her Majesty's Ministers," the Duke of Buckingham and Chancellor of the Exchequer for "The Houses of Parliament."

Mr. Bramston Beach, the Conservative colleague of Mr. Selater-Booth in the representation of North Hants, and the vice-president of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, was one of the speakers at the Botley Farmers' Club dinner on Monday. He said that the Duke of Richmond's Tenant-Right Bill would not satisfy the landed interest unless it was considerably modified. It would probably not pass this year, but would form a basis for a measure in a future Session.

The first section of the Duke of Argyll's new deer forest in Glenaray has been completed, a space of about six miles in circuit, chiefly wooded, having been inclosed with a strong wire fence eight feet high, and consisting of twelve wires firmly braced together so as to be completely deer-proof. From the nature of the ground the work was one of considerable difficulty; but it has been very substantially finished by the contractor, Mr. Patrick Munro, of Glasgow. During the past week about two hundred deer have been driven in from the adjoining woods and moors, the Duke's tenants gladly turning out on several days to assist.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.

The exhibition which this society has opened at the rooms in Great Marlborough-street contains, as usual, several contributions of merit and promise, a few of real excellence, together with a large number evidently the productions of juvenile students. Where works by competent artists are comparatively scarce, we venture to recommend the members of the society to give them, notwithstanding that they may be by "outsiders," every advantage of position to which they are entitled. A study in water colours of the "Gallery, Conover Hall" (285), by Mrs. Owen, strikes us as about the best work of its class in the collection, and surely deserved a better place than next the floor. One has to stoop also to inspect Miss Helen Thornycroft's "Study of a Head" (236)—a highly-characteristic male head, with a hand shading the eyes, than which there is nothing superior in style or execution among the drawings. In the more difficult medium of oil Miss Mary Devine sends a composition of two figures of youthful lovers, intended as an illustration of Poe's poem of "Annabel Lee" (434), which not only deals with a riskful subject with acceptable refinement and sentiment, but is also technically remarkable here for its good drawing and the really beautiful delicacy and breadth of its light and shade. Yet, although this is one of the most important works in the exhibition, and of moderate dimensions, strange to say it is above the "line." We throw out this hint respecting the hanging, as the prosperity of the society can but have our best wishes.

Two oil pictures by Miss Elizabeth Thompson (whose earliest successes were won in this exhibition) will naturally attract attention. One of these represents Romans shepherds playing at their favourite game of "Morra" (594) and was painted at Rome in 1870. It is expressive, and careful, and competent in painting, but hardly signalises the artist's subsequent triumph. The other, a more recent picture, is a lifesize study of a rather effeminate-looking young Florentine with black bushy hair, in costume of the fifteenth century (593). On the scale of this work, the artist's execution seems scarcely so sound or mature as in the "Roll Call," but on the other hand there is a more decided feeling for colour per se. We must be content to merely mention with commendation the following oil-paintings:—"Summer-time" (435)—a figure-study, painted with bold, rich impasto by Mrs. Jopling; "The Bird's Nest" (450) and other small works, by Mrs. Crawford; a picture of a lady of rather "heroic" proportions "In an Orchard" (473), by Miss Alice M. Thornycroft; "On the Riva dei Schiavoni, Venice" (501), by Miss Clara Montalba; "Innocency" (526), a happy baby in its cradle, by Mrs. E. M. Ward; and contributions by Mesdames Courtauld-Arendrup, Goodman, Paul J. Naftel, J. W. Brown, and M. E. Steeples; and Misses L. B. Swift, Turk, Kate Mallison Godwin, and Fanny Assenbaum.

Among the water-colour drawings an illustration of "Antony and Cleopatra" (241), by Miss Charlotte E. Babb, is one of the most ambitious and not the least promising. A view of "Bridge-street, Chester" (254), by Miss Louise Rayner, is very animated and clever. A "Moonlight-Venice" (46) and a marine piece, by Miss Clara Montalba, are excellent in colour and effect. Two little girls playing with a couple of kittens before a blazing fire (383) and other child-subjects, by Miss A. Maguire, are charmingly felicitous in composition and in realisation of the incidents. We have also to invite attention to the following, regretting that our space will not permit us to enter into particulars:—"Pine Forest" (149), by Madame Bodichon; "The Orlier Mountain—Sunset" (221), and other Alpine and Venetian subjects by Mrs. Marrable; "Castle Rock, Vale of St. John, Cumberland" (208), by Miss M. Gastineau; "Spring" (310), by Mrs. Backhouse; figure-subjects by Mrs. Charette; Alpine and other flowers by Madame Hegg; landscapes by Miss S. S. Warren, Miss Kempson, and Mrs. W. Oliver; and contributions by Misses Pocock, Marian Croft, Ellen Partridge, Grace H. Hastic, Flora E. S. Ward, Grace Hussey, K. Macaulay, Maud Naftel, Alice Percival Smith, A. J. Crozier, H. M. Stigand, Kate M. Goodwin, Marian Edwards, Janette C. Russell, and M. Witcomb.

The hanging committee for the ensuing exhibition of the Royal Academy are Messrs. Pettie, Faed, Cope, and Richmond. The last takes the place of Mr. Calderon.

The National Gallery of Ireland was reopened on Thursday week after undergoing re-decoration and repair. The Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by his suite, visited the gallery, and was received by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Earl of Meath, and a large assembly of visitors.

The removal of Sir Richard Wallace's collection of pictures and works of art from the Bethnal-green Museum will begin directly after Easter.

M. Gallait has been commissioned to paint the portraits of the King and Queen of the Belgians.

At the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, have lately been sold two portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds. A portrait of Mrs. Chambers fetched £250, and a celebrated portrait of Lady Hamilton was knocked down for only £480.

An International Society of Etchers has been founded at Brussels, under the presidency of the Countess de Flandre.

A portrait of Gevartius, by Rubens, has been added to the museum collection at Antwerp.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that Baron de Waldeck, a painter of considerable reputation, celebrated his 109th birthday in Paris on Tuesday week. Baron de Waldeck works eight or ten hours every day, is in perfect health, and, what is more remarkable, has a son only twenty-four years old.

We regret to announce the death, on the 10th inst., of Mr. Charles Francis Fuller, the distinguished English sculptor, of Florence. He was the youngest son of the late General Francis Fuller, and entered the 14th Foot, in 1847, at the age of seventeen, exchanging not long after into the 12th Lancers. In 1853, however, he left the Army, and became a student under Hiram Powers, the American sculptor, at Florence. Among Mr. Fuller's best works are the "Castaway," a shipwrecked sailor, which was at the London International Exhibition of 1862. We have noticed favourably other of his works exhibited at the Academy, particularly his Rhodope the Eastern Cinderella, an undraped female figure, with an eagle at her feet ready to carry away her slipper to the Egyptian potentate; and the "Peri and her Child." Among his busts, those of Grisi and Mario are perhaps the best remembered. About five years ago Mr. Fuller visited Constantinople, and was, we believe, the only instance, of an artist who, in defiance of the Koran, was allowed to make a statue (an equestrian one) of the Sultan. The only stipulation was, we understand, that the statue was not to be exactly lifesize. Some of the sculptor's principal works are in the possession of Lord Dudley, including a lifesize seated statue of Lady Dudley.

The death is also announced of the painter Charles Pelette.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ELECTRIC INDUCTION—THE RETURN SHOCK—HOLTZ'S MACHINE.

Professor Tyndall began his concluding lecture, on Thursday week, with experimental illustrations of the "return shock," first observed and thoroughly investigated by Lord Mahon (afterwards Earl Stanhope) in 1789. Within twenty inches of the prime conductor of his machine his Lordship placed a second insulated conductor, and, within one-tenth of an inch of the latter, a third conductor. When the machine was worked, a thin stream of purple sparks passed over this small interval. On stopping the machine, and discharging the prime conductor, a single brilliant spark filled the space between the second and third conductors. These phenomena Professor Tyndall explained in accordance with the principles of electric induction, and he repeated some of the experiments of Lord Mahon, who fused metals, fired gunpowder, and produced strong physiological effects by the "return shock." He stated also that in nature by this shock disastrous effects may be produced. The earth's surface, and animals upon it, may be powerfully influenced by one end of an electrified cloud; and discharge may occur at the other end, possibly miles away. The restoration of the electric equilibrium by the return shock may be so violent as to cause death. After re-stating the principles of induction, the Professor gave a very detailed analysis of Holtz's remarkable electric machine, which in its simplest form consists of a rotating glass disc and a fixed glass disc, on which, at the opposite ends of the same diameter, two patches of paper with cardboard points are glued. Opposed to each patch is placed a metal comb, the rotating disc moving between the comb and the patch. Each comb is connected with an insulated brass rod bearing a knob; and the two knobs may be placed in contact with each other or drawn asunder. When the machine is put in action, and the knobs, oppositely electrified, are drawn apart, the discharge passes between them in a stream of sparks. By means of lucid experiments, Professor Tyndall was enabled to explain Riess's theory of this machine developed in a series of papers extending from 1867 to 1874. In conclusion, he described and illustrated the other methods by which electricity is produced, including the contact of dissimilar metals, the contact of metals with liquids, chemical action (voltaic electricity), heat applied to dissimilar metals (thermo-electricity), heating and cooling certain crystals (pyro-electricity), friction of sand against a metal plate, and friction of condensed water-particles against a safety-valve, or against a boxwood nozzle through which steam is driven (Armstrong's hydro-electric machine). All these manifestations of one and the same power are evoked by an equivalent expenditure of some other power.

THE REAL AND THE IDEAL IN PORTRAITURE.

Dr. R. Liebreich, at the Friday evening meeting on the 19th inst., began his discourse by observing that Greek sculpture at its highest development represented the deities as types of ideal beauty; and that ever since sculptors had divided themselves into two classes—such as followed the laws of beauty derived from the study of the classic works of art; and such as worked after nature, putting truth above perfect beauty. In our own times certain subdivisions have been observed, forming various shades, without, however, effecting an amalgamation of the two different tendencies. As there exist in the different individualities of painters almost all the transitions from one tendency to another, Dr. Liebreich kept principally to sculpture in trying to analyse the question of the real and ideal in portraiture. The realistic extreme among the Greeks was reached when Lysistratus made casts from nature, filled them with wax, and afterwards touched them up. Among the Romans it became the custom to represent the Emperor and other distinguished persons more or less in imitation of the ideal types of the deities, to which the purely iconic realistic bust formed a sharp contrast; and sometimes a realistic head was placed upon an idealistic body. This separation between the real and the ideal still exists; but upon what conditions is it based? Before answering this question Dr. Liebreich commented on the faulty arrangements in respect to light and position generally adopted in our exhibitions of sculpture in such places as the Louvre, the National Portrait Gallery, the South Kensington Museum, and the Royal Academy, and he referred his audience to a collection of sculpture by eminent living artists placed in the Library of the Royal Institution, illuminated in imitation of a mode which he saw at Milan in September last, and in accordance with the fact that the human face only appears to advantage when the light is thrown upon it from above, and at angle of forty-five degrees. By means of a revolving table, he then exhibited an idealistic bust of the poet Byron and a realistic bust of John Ray, the naturalist, which he closely compared in reference to—1, Technical execution; 2, Anatomical correctness and truth to nature; 3, Likeness; 4, Lifelike expression and intelligent conception of the individuality; in all which respects the bust of Ray was shown to be greatly superior to that of Byron. Their whole expression, however, was lost, or changed, when placed in a bad light—that is, from the front or below. Dr. Liebreich did not object to idealism in portraiture altogether, but to what is falsely so called. True idealism consists in something widely different to the erroneous imitation of mere externals of ideal classic work. He then considered at some length what should be termed accidental and what essential in a face, and went into some anatomical details respecting the formation of the skull and the action of the various muscles engaged in producing all the varied expressions of the human countenance, his remarks being illustrated by works of eminent artists. Anatomical knowledge, he said, is of great value, but must be completed by the study of life, important to both the realistic and classical artists. The former will thus learn to ennoble their work by animation and intelligent expression, and in their portraits will approach true idealism; and the latter will be preserved from a style which possesses neither beauty and art, nor power and truth. Let them return to the true and conscious observation of nature, on the study of which the great artists of all times have based their works, for they knew that there is no beauty without truth. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., vice-president, was in the chair.

THE RETURN OF SCIENCE FROM EXILE.

Professor Clifford gave his concluding lecture on the History of Science on Saturday last. After commenting on the fall of Arab culture, chiefly due to the irruption of the Ottoman Turks in the east and to the invasion of Spain by the Moors in the west, he remarked that the early Arab civilisation was independent of religion; that gradually the allegiance of the people was diverted from the ties of the family and the community to the Prophet and the Koran; and that ignorant fanaticism soon led to persecution, to which even the great Averroes, the favourite of caliphs, was sacrificed. The Mohammedan religious revival passed into Spain, and has no interest except to students of social pathology. The attempted return of civilisation to Europe, manifested in Languedoc in the twelfth century, and described as an intellectual resurrection, was barbarously crushed by the murderous crusade preached by Pope Innocent III., a crime which Professor Clifford thought should be neither forgotten nor forgiven.

Another revival was attempted by the Emperor Frederick II., who was brought up in Sicily, where Arabic literature and science flourished, and through his influence Provençal culture spread through Italy. He established representative parliaments and the supremacy of the law over all classes, tolerated the Jews and Mohammedans, emancipated the serfs, and founded libraries and universities. Yet even he was ultimately conquered by the Pope, and the principle of authority in matters of opinion was restored. An intermediate period, compared to the sleep of flowers, ensued. The taking of Constantinople brought the texts of Greek authors to Western Europe. These were accepted as masters, but there was no scientific progress. The man of capacity came at last—Leonardo da Vinci—"whose knowledge," according to Hallam, "was almost preternatural," he being at once great as an artist, a mathematician, a natural philosopher, and a physiologist. Peter Ramus attacked the dominant authority of Aristotle, and maintained that logic ought not to be studied for itself, but used. The principle of doubt which Descartes raised to a moral precept, in opposition to authority in such matters of opinion as could be tested by experience, had been previously applied with success to astronomy by Copernicus, to physics by Galileo, and to physiology by Vesalius. In conclusion, Professor Clifford commented on the rise of the Teutonic conscience against the principle of authority in ethics. As an example, he referred to John Huss, who refused to sign a recantation and appealed to "Jesus Christ, the one all-powerful and just Judge." Finally, the Professor commended the reconciliation of the theoretic and practical pursuit of truth for its own sake, with doubt as an instrument for getting it; and asserted that in the waking of the popular conscience to this moral truth is the great hope of the future.

After Easter courses of lectures will be given by Professor Duncan, on Physical Geography; Professor H. G. Seeley, on Fossil Flying Animals; Mr. George Smith, on the History of Assyria; Professor Gladstone on Chemical Force; Mr. James Dewar on Physico-Chemical Inquiry; the Rev. Mark Pattison on University History; Mr. Walter H. Pollock, on the Drama; and Professor W. K. Douglas, on Chinese Literature.

THE FARADAY LECTURE OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. Hofmann, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Berlin, delivered the Faraday lecture, on Thursday week, in the theatre of the Royal Institution, to the Chemical Society, in the presence of the Prince of Wales and a large assembly, which included many eminent chemists. His Royal Highness was loudly cheered on entering the theatre. The chair was taken by Professor Odling F.R.S., the President. Some time since a Faraday lectureship was founded, with the resolve that the annual delivery of it should not be confined to the members of the society, but that the most eminent men from foreign countries should be invited in successive years. To Professor Hofmann, so long a resident among us, and the chief of the most important and extensive chemical institution in Germany, the agreeable task was for the present year assigned, and, as one of the early and most successful of his great predecessor's pupils, he chose as his subject the most remarkable labours of Justus Liebig. From a life of such voluminous researches only a portion could be dealt with, and some five or six of the most prominent subjects were judiciously singled out. The immense practical value of his researches in organic chemistry, the discoveries of chloroform and chloral, his investigation of the cyanides and the fulminates, and the importance of the application of some of his discoveries on these lines to industrial purposes, particularly in the reduction of the more valuable metals, and in the process of electrotyping, were succinctly but most lucidly sketched. Further, his labours in respect to the benzol and uric acid groups, as well as those on the preservation of animal food, were treated with the utmost scientific skill and with a very considerable amount of eloquence. Throughout his lecture Dr. Hofmann paid the highest compliments to Faraday, classing him and Liebig as the men of the highest eminence of this age, and testifying, as he well could, to the personal estimable characters of both those pre-eminent philosophers. The gold medal was presented to Dr. Hofmann at the conclusion of the address by Dr. Odling, the president of the Chemical Society. This act was warmly applauded by the audience, amongst whom were numerous associates and a large body of young men who had been the lecturer's pupils when Dr. Hofmann was associated with the chemical department of our School of Mines. The reception given to the lecturer was most enthusiastic.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday evening, a paper was read by Mr. J. Coryton, late Recorder of Moulmein, on the Trade Routes by British Burmah to Western China—Sir H. Rawlinson in the chair. The author said that he was led to turn his attention to this subject from circumstances arising out of his duties in Moulmein. As Recorder, he was often called upon to decide between individuals whose territory was from which the subject in dispute was derived. He had thus to determine between the Princes to whom the territory belonged. The fact was that the country was in a state of political chaos. He then proceeded to show that under a more settled state of things a far more expeditious route to Western China could be made in this direction than that which now existed. He described the various attempts which had been made to establish a route between India and China in this direction. The last was that of Captain Brown; but his party had been attacked, and he was obliged to return. There was a vast and important traffic ready at hand if only there was a safe conduct for it; and in proof of this he quoted the authority of Dr. Richardson and Captain Macleod, both of whom travelled in the country. The latter traveller actually made his way to that point which was now the object of Captain Spry's expedition. The writer concluded by giving some interesting particulars of his own experience, and illustrated the proposed route by maps, which were exhibited. After a very warm tribute to the memory of Mr. Margary, the last traveller, Mr. Coryton concluded an interesting paper. A discussion followed, which was led by Mr. Cooper, himself a traveller in this region, and concluded with a vote of thanks to the writer.

Yesterday week Major E. S. Tyler, R.E., read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, on the New Works for the Defence of Paris. The chair was taken by Colonel Sir W. Jervoise.

The Dublin Corporation have resolved to ask for a Government loan of half a million towards the expenses of the city drainage. One of the conditions of the loan is that the works shall be completed within five years.

In the year 1874 life annuities amounting to £56,499 were purchased by the public at the National Debt Office. The consideration for the grant of these annuities consisted of £172,307 stock and £123,693 money, transferred and paid to the National Debt Commissioners.



THE UNIVERSITIES' BOAT-RACE: OXFORD LEADING AT CORNEY REACH.—(SKETCHED FROM THE PRESS BOAT.)



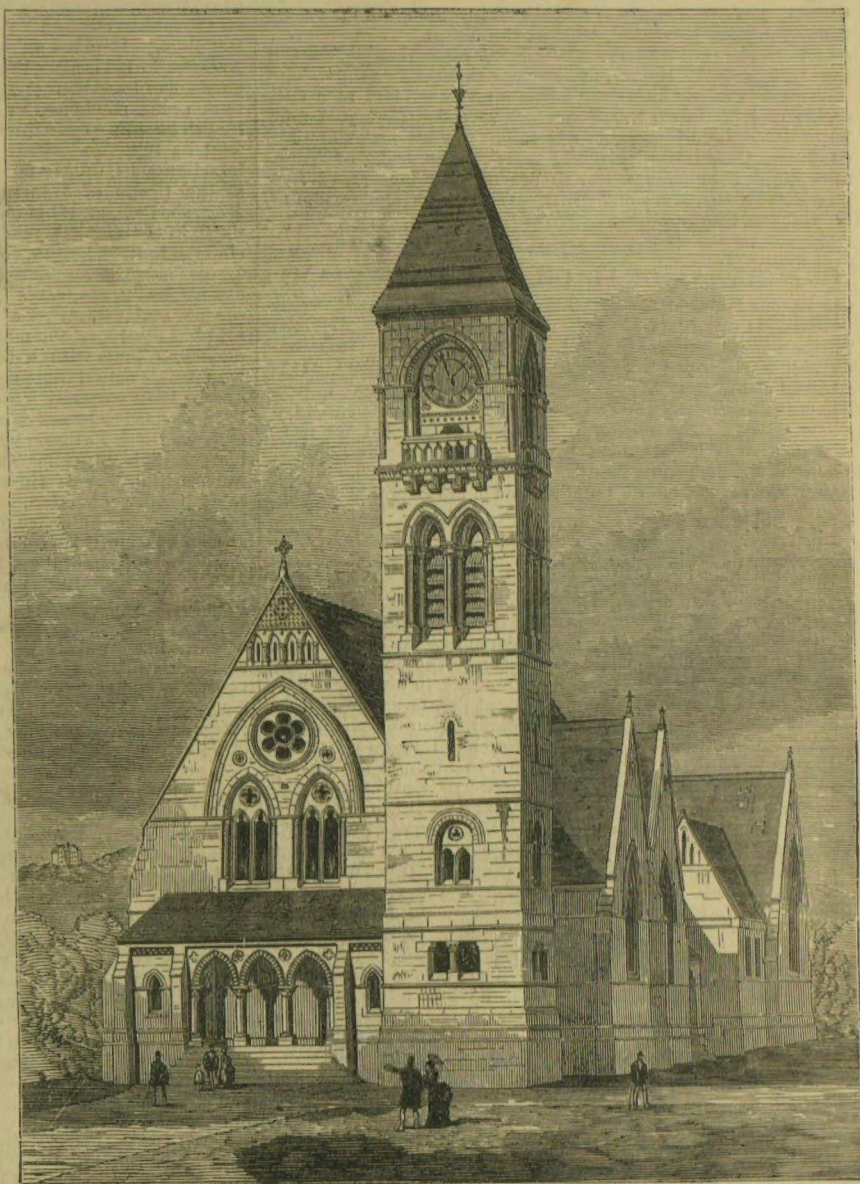
RUINS OF MR. RIMMEL'S FACTORY, BEAUFORT-BUILDINGS, STRAND.

FIRE IN BEAUFORT BUILDINGS.

The old mansion called Beaufort House, at the lower end of Beaufort-buildings, on the Thames side of the Strand, has for some years past been occupied by Mr. Eugene Rimmel, perfumer, soapmaker, and manufacturer of fancy articles. His well-known shop in the Strand, which exhales a pleasant odour to the noses of thousands of street-passengers from hour to hour, stands at the corner of Beaufort-buildings. The premises behind were chiefly used by him as workshops and store-rooms, and it was there, a little more than a twelve-month ago, that our sketches of the different processes in the making of ornamental valentines, Christmas cards,

and Easter cards were made, by Mr. Rimmel's permission, furnishing matter for a series of Illustrations in this Journal. A hundred and fifty young women, looking very happy as well as very busy, were at that time employed in the workshops of Beaufort House; and we are sorry, for their sake and his, to state that the place was entirely burnt down on the night of Thursday week, or early on the Friday morning. The fire was perceived, about half-past three, by some persons in the Strand; but it seems to have begun on the other side of the building, next the river or Thames Embankment. Policemen and men of the Fire Brigade, with several hand and steam engines, assembled from different parts of London; two floating-engines in the river,

with long hose laid across the Embankment and adjacent ground, were also employed. But they could do no more than prevent the fire spreading to the next houses. Beaufort House itself, though its outer walls, solidly built of brick, and above 2 ft. in thickness, were substantial enough, consisted in the interior chiefly of wood, in five or six floors, 50 ft. by 40 ft., with panelled oak walls and beams across the ceiling. Its contents were likewise of an inflammable kind—paper, chips, tinsel, filigree and feathers, and light textile fabrics, cotton, muslin, or silk, with oils, pomades, gums, and spirits or chemicals used in the arts of fancy decoration. The building was almost totally destroyed before daybreak. It was insured in the Phoenix and Alliance offices for £16,000. We understand that



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CATERHAM, SURREY.



TRANSIT OF VENUS OBSERVATIONS AT KERGUELEN ISLAND: ERECTING BUILDINGS AT THE CHIEF STATION.

there is no interruption of Mr. Rimmel's business, which is supplied from other factories on the Continent. He was in Paris at the time. Beaufort House was built, according to the late Mr. Timbs ("Curiosities of London," page 696), in the year 1695, on the site of a more ancient mansion, the sometime Worcester House, where lived the Marquis of Worcester, said to be the true first inventor of the steam-engine, in the time of Charles I. His son was created Duke of Beaufort. The Bishops of Carlisle had their house on this ground at a still earlier period. In the mansion which preceded that just now burnt down Lord Chancellor Clarendon was residing when his daughter, Anne Hyde, privately married the Duke of York, afterwards King James II., to become the mother of two reigning Queens, Mary and Anne. We give an illustration of the ruins as they appeared after the fire.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, CATERHAM.

One of our Illustrations in this Supplement represents the new building at Caterham, near Croydon, which has been erected for the accommodation of the Independent or Congregational Church, having for its minister the Rev. R. M. Davey. It is situated at the foot of Tupwood Hill, in Caterham Valley, which is near the railway station, and a short distance eastward of the village. The opening of this chapel is fixed for next week, and will be attended by many friends from London. The Rev. Dr. Parker, of the City Tabernacle, Holborn, and the Rev. Joshua Harrison, of Camden Town, are expected to take part in the proceedings.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS OBSERVATIONS.

We have published several Illustrations, from distant parts of the globe, showing the arrangements that were made, by order of the British Government, for astronomers to observe the apparent transit of the planet Venus across the sun's disk on Dec. 9. These observations were important, in order that the differences of time as seen from different points on the earth's surface might serve for an exact computation of the sun's actual distance from the earth. Kerguelen Island—an uninhabited isle south of the Indian Ocean, in latitude 49 deg. S., longitude 79 deg. E., about midway between South Africa and Australia, but nearer the Antarctic region—was one of the appointed stations. It was visited for this purpose by H.M.S. Volage and H.M.S. Supply—the former commanded by Captain H. Fairfax, the latter by Staff Commander Inglis, with a party of scientific men and operators, under the Rev. S. J. Perry. There were two other expeditions to Kerguelen Land at the same time—one from the United States of America, in the corvette Monongahela; one sent by the Emperor of Germany, in the frigate Gazelle. The Volage arrived on Oct. 8, and the Supply on the 11th, having left the Cape of Good Hope on Sept. 18, and having encountered severe gales before their destination, in Royal Sound, Kerguelen, was reached. The construction of the chief transit station, under Father Perry, was at once commenced. This is shown in our Illustration, from a sketch by Mr. J. N. Stone, surgeon to H.M.S. Supply. Two secondary stations, both in Royal Sound, were established. The transit observations on Dec. 9 were fairly successful; ingress being obtained at two stations and egress at one. The expedition would not leave until March, as the astronomers were anxious to obtain a number of meridian lunar transits, by which to determine the correct longitude. The American and the German expeditions were to leave shortly.

The island of Kerguelen is of volcanic origin, made up of irregular hills, which vary from 500 ft. to 2000 ft. high. The upper portions of the hills are generally terraced with basaltic rock. In the valleys are chains of lakes and marshes. On the hill sides, low down, is some vegetation; but the only useful plant is the Kerguelen cabbage, "much appreciated by everybody," writes Mr. Stone, on Jan. 10, "as we have no fresh meat. A small duck or teal is plentifully distributed over the island, and is very good eating; unfortunately, they have all been shot within ten miles round the anchorage. The weather is so inclement and uncertain that boating parties to any distance are attended with danger and discomfort. The temperature seldom goes below freezing point; but the winds are powerful, rain and mist are frequent, and snowstorms prevail, except in the best months, November and December."

A despatch from Captain Fairfax, of the same date, has been published by the Admiralty here.

THE MELDON VIADUCT,

DEVON AND CORNWALL RAILWAY.

The last section of the main line of this railway, extending from Okehampton to Lidford, a distance of ten miles, has recently been opened for traffic. It passes through one of the wildest and most picturesque parts of Devon, skirting the northern and western borders of Dartmoor. The natural difficulties to be overcome in the formation of the railway have been very considerable, necessitating the construction of extensive engineering works. The bridges and viaducts for the most part have been built of granite; but one of the latter, the Meldon viaduct, is peculiar for its novel construction and very light appearance. It is built with piers as well as girders of wrought iron, so disposed as to obtain great strength at a comparatively small cost. This viaduct spans the valley of the West Okement by six openings of 90 ft. each, and carries the railway at a height of 152 ft. above the river. The foundations are a solid structure of granite blocks, to which the wrought-iron columns forming the piers are strongly bolted, lattice ties being distributed upwards throughout the piers. It was found, under the searching test of the Government inspector, that they are as stiff as if constructed entirely of masonry, while they were much cheaper and more quickly erected.

The engineers are Messrs. W. R. Galbraith and R. F. Church, under whose directions the works on the railway have been carried out in a most substantial manner by the contractor, Mr. R. T. Relf. The ironwork for the viaduct was supplied by Rowson, Drew, and Co., iron merchants, of Upper Thames-street, London, and manufactured by the Patent Shaft and Axle Company, Wednesbury (Lloyds, Foster, and Co.). The Devon and Cornwall line has been purchased by the London and South-Western Railway Company. It will form a portion of the new and direct route by Tavistock to Plymouth, which is expected to be available for public traffic in the ensuing autumn.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* states that Sir H. Edwards, Bart., has accepted the invitation of the Prince of Wales to be the Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons for West Yorkshire.

Several suggestions, with a view to the amendment of the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Bill, were made by a deputation that waited on the Home Secretary on Monday. Mr. Cross promised to give these proposals his consideration; and, speaking generally, expressed his belief that the ratepayers would be decidedly the gainers by the bill in the long run.

NEW BOOKS.

The second volume of Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's *Life of Napoleon III.* (Longmans) relates some of the most interesting adventures and passages in the life of the late Emperor, previous to his election in 1848 as President of the French Republic. It gives an account of his three months' visit to America in 1837, after the rash attempt he made to seduce the garrison of Strasbourg; the death of his mother, Queen Hortense; his residence in Switzerland and England, till the foolish invading expedition to Boulogne in August, 1840; the trial he then underwent before the Chamber of Peers; the imprisonment, during five years and a half, which he suffered in the Castle of Ham; his escape from that fortress on May 25, 1846, and his subsequent life in our own country, until, in the fortieth year of his age, a democratic revolution enabled him, at length, to try his political fortune in Paris. These are transactions of which every middle-aged person among us keeps some remembrance from the newspaper reports and comments of the day. But Mr. Blanchard Jerrold has combined the most authentic information about the particular facts with a full biographical narrative of Louis Napoleon's actual experiences and conduct, which have not always been correctly understood. For instance, he has often been accused of breaking a formal promise to the Government of King Louis Philippe by his return to Europe on hearing of his mother's illness. That unhappy and amiable, but not innocent, lady was throughout life the object of her son's most tender affection. In the opinion of his English biographer, her influence upon his moral character was relaxing and enervating. He might have been a good and really great man if wiser parental guidance had fostered the noble impulses of his youth. But we cannot refuse our sympathy to his filial tenderness; and it appears that he did not violate a distinct engagement when he came back to attend her deathbed. A vehement dispute, however, soon arose between the Swiss and French Governments upon the demand for his expulsion, which Louis Napoleon designedly provoked to gain notoriety at the risk of that hospitable nation with whom he had found refuge. It was and is quite evident that he never scrupled to behave insincerely, and occasionally even with duplicity, for the accomplishment of his lifelong scheme to grasp the Imperial crown; and he would, for this object, sacrifice the welfare and safety of all around him. In England, where his presence could not be a public danger or inconvenience, he associated with the gay and fashionable world of high rank, but did not become a mere man of pleasure. The serious bent of his mind was never diverted by the more than questionable habits of dissipation, to which he certainly yielded himself in a degree neither less nor greater than many well-known English noblemen and gentlemen of that time. He studied with constant application, and produced a series of writings, the "*Idées Napoléoniennes*," soon followed by other works of research and reflection, which proved him to be no idler or empty coxcomb. We may reject with utter disapproval the claims which he set up for his uncle, the first Emperor Napoleon, to the title of social and administrative regenerator of France. His formula of a democratic despotism, with its "Liberty, Equality, and Authority," may seem to us nothing better than a phrase of political cant. "To the English eye," says Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, "there is a tawdry tinsel look about the whole of this writing." But Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton was right, in 1839, when he predicted that Louis Napoleon could achieve some greater things than a tilt at the Eglintoun Tournament. The trip from Gravesend to Boulogne, in a hired steam-boat, with a small company of reckless petty conspirators, to overthrow the kingdom of Louis Philippe, did the hero but little credit, and it was atoned by long and tedious confinement, in which Louis Napoleon found leisure to devise more likely methods of success. It was, indeed, a ridiculous failure, the authors of the plot having been duped by false representations into a regular trap, and having bungled the affair on the spot. At the Court of Louis Philippe, M. Guizot tells us, it was considerably laughed at. "What a strange spectacle!" they said; "Louis Napoleon swimming to a wretched boat in the midst of shot from the National Guard of Boulogne, while the King's son and two French frigates are sailing across the ocean to fetch from St. Helena the remains of the Emperor Napoleon." But, as Mr. Blanchard Jerrold remarks, the laugh was on the other side eight years later, when that King had crossed to Newhaven as "Mr. Smith," and M. Guizot had escaped from France in livery, while Louis Napoleon had gone to Paris—to the Assembly, the Presidency, and the Empire. This book gives a minute account of his trial before the Chamber of Peers, and of his long imprisonment, shared by the aged Count Montholon and by Dr. Conneau, his mother's physician, with Charles Thelin, his faithful valet, in the gloomy old fortress on the Somme. Louis Napoleon made good use of his enforced leisure and seclusion. He studied diligently, getting books, maps, and special reports upon a variety of subjects—history, geography, physical science, and the military art—by the active help of Madame Hortense Cornu and other friends outside the prison. The lodgings he occupied were two square rooms, with low ceilings, whitewashed walls, and brick floors, on the upper floor of a low range of buildings at the right hand side of the courtyard. The furniture was of the plainest kind, and there was no carpet. He was only allowed to walk on the rampart, a length of 150 feet, overlooking the river, the towing-path, and the meadows, but commanding no view of the town. Visitors were permitted to come but once, and to stay with him four hours. The allowance for food and living was seven francs a day. Yet Louis Napoleon, though accustomed to luxury and amusement, did not suffer himself to be dispirited by this dull confinement. He rose early, day after day, and read and wrote till eleven o'clock, then walked on the rampart, attended to a little garden he made there, or to his pet birds, or to some carpenter work indoors, or to chemical experiments; dined at five o'clock, and, in the evening, played a rubber of whist with Montholon and Conneau, joined by M. Demarle, his gaoler. The valet, Thelin or "Monsieur Charles," was free to go into the town and do his master's errands. Such was the life of the future Emperor from October, 1840, to May, 1846. He kept up, in the meantime, an extensive correspondence in different countries of Europe and America, and published essays on the history of the English Revolution of 1688, on the extinction of pauperism, and on the project of the Nicaragua ship canal, besides political articles in the *Progrès du Pas de Calais*. The escape from prison, like the return nine years before from exile, was apologised for (as though it needed an excuse) upon the ground that he wanted to see a dying parent. The ex-King Louis of Holland, then styled Count de St. Leu, was indeed in his last illness at Florence, and Louis Napoleon had been refused the permission asked of King Louis Philippe to visit his father. But he might well be tired of staying at Ham, and the escape was not difficult to manage. Workmen were passing in and out for repairs of the building; so the prisoner, having shaved off his moustache, put on a blouse and cap, shouldered a plank, and walked out past the sentinels, to get into the carriage Thelin had hired, and to drive across the Belgian frontier, while Dr. Conneau pretended that he was ill

in bed. Coming immediately to London, at the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, he was congratulated by many personal friends. After a short visit to Bath, he took the house in King-street, St. James's-square, where he lived till called to Paris by his election in September, 1848. His English biographer has some remarks to offer upon the domestic and social condition of Louis Napoleon at this period. It is undeniable that he borrowed a good deal of money, but rather for the necessities of his friends than for his personal tastes and pleasures. Among those with whom he associated were Lord Malmesbury and Lord Eglintoun, Lady Blessington, and others whom he had known before 1840, the value of whose acquaintance is pretty well understood in the London world. The last chapter of this volume presents a view of that lamentable display of political folly, quackery, and hypocrisy, the French Republic of 1848, from the downfall of King Louis Philippe in February, to the Red Insurrection of June, crushed by General Cavaignac with terrible bloodshed. That event was the signal for Louis Napoleon's return to Paris, having been repeatedly elected by different constituencies a member of the National Assembly, but having been denied permission to live in France. We are, upon the whole, not ill-satisfied with the tone and style of Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's narrative. It is, of course, frequently open to question with regard to the interpretation of motives and sentiments, as we are not all agreed upon the character of the late Emperor. But this biography seems to be fairly trustworthy in its statements of fact, and truthful in its general intention.

An illustrated work now before us treats of *Ceramic Art in Remote Ages; with the Symbol of the Circle, Cross and Circle, Fylfot, Serpent, &c.*, by J. B. Waring (J. B. Day, Savoy-street, Strand). It is probable that few middle-class people have the necessary means of making a collection of the objects which are indicated by this title. Hence it is to such books as Mr. Waring's that the majority of students must look for the materials to enable them to carry on their labours. This handsome volume contains over 800 examples connected with "remote ages." Mr. Waring's former volume dealt with "Stone Monuments, Tumuli," &c. The two works are, in fact, only one, as they both treat on allied or similar matters. The principal part of this work is devoted to pottery, and more especially to that of sepulchral urns. Regarding the Greek pottery Mr. Waring says "that the whole life, literature, religion, and art of that extraordinary race is put into shape on their earthenware, and is graphically represented with a fulness of detail and expression of character to which even its written records can hardly aspire; and, curiously enough, it is to the interment of the dead that we owe this our knowledge of the living." This is due to the high state of art among the Greeks in those early times; had it been equally developed among the races in the north of Europe at the same period our knowledge of them would have been not less complete. The art on the ancient urns which have been found is of a very rude and primitive kind. The ornament is composed of lines scratched or impressed on the clay while unbaked. The terms "herring-bone" and "string" patterns are words which convey a very correct idea of the styles. Among the ornaments are a number of symbols, such as the circle, the cross, the cross and circle, and the fylfot. Mr. Waring describes objects from other countries upon which these symbols are to be found; so that this volume may be called a work on ancient symbolism, for its application to that subject, perhaps, gives it its most important value. Amongst these figures the cross has a large share of the volume devoted to it. The collection of forms of this symbol is very extensive; and it is no fault-finding to say that it is not complete. One reason of this is that Mr. Waring only deals with almost none but early examples. The conjunction of the cross with other symbolic forms is a very important feature of the book. The cross and circle is well illustrated. There are some very well-known forms of this which might have been given, such as the Royal orb of the regalia: it is a globe with a cross upon it, the globe being only a form of the circle. There is also the cross and ball which surmounts the dome of St. Paul's, a form common to Christian churches. The same symbolism is to be found in Isaiah xl. 22—"It is He that sitteth upon the circle of the earth." Mr. Waring alludes to the curious fact that on the roll-call of the Roman legions a *tau* was placed against the name of the living, and a *theta* against the dead. The *tau* is admitted to have been the cross previous to the Christian period, and here we find it with the Romans as the sign of life. The *Crux Ansata*, the *ankh* of the ancient Egyptians, was not only the symbol of earthly life, but of immortality as well. Osiris gives life to the dead who come before him by holding out this particular form of the cross. It must have been on this account that some of the early Christians in Egypt, as Sir Gardner Wilkinson states, adopted it. He says:—"I can attest that such is the case, and that numerous inscriptions headed by the *tau* are preserved to the present day on early Christian monuments." Vol. ii., p. 284. We have further evidence of this in the *tau* of St. Anthony, who was an Egyptian abbot, and founded a monastery in the Fayoom as early as A.D. 305. It is in his church at Rome where the interesting ceremony takes place on Jan. 23 of blessing animals, and small *taus* in metal are sold at the church doors, and the same symbol may be found painted within on the walls of the church. A cast of mediæval sculpture may be seen in South Kensington with the *tau*; it is exactly the form of a T-square, such as architects use. Another form of the cross which Mr. Waring has collected very completely is the fylfot. By some this is thought to be only a sort of Greek fret or meander pattern; but the evidence of its having been a symbol in past times of mystic significance is too strong to allow of its being reduced to a mere ornament. It has been identified with the Hammer of Thor, the Zeus or Thunderer of the Scandinavians. With the Buddhists this cross had the very opposite signification from that of the *tau* of the Egyptians or the cross of the Christians. General Cunningham is quoted, who says:—"The atheistical Swastikas received their name from their peculiar symbol, the *Swastika*, or Mystic Cross, which was typical of their belief in Swasti. This term is a compound of 'su' well, 'asti,' it is, meaning 'it is well,' or, as Wilson expresses it, 'so be it,' and implying complete resignation under all circumstances." It may be mentioned in passing that the charge of Atheism and Nihilism, which has been brought against Buddhism, is not admitted by all those who have devoted study to the principles of that faith; and the interpretation given above, which Mr. Waring quotes from Wilson and Cunningham, although two most undoubted authorities, certainly could form no support to any such accusation. Complete resignation and acceptance of what the Great Will of the Universe brings to pass is not at all like Atheism. To Mr. Waring's collection of facts regarding the Swastika, or fylfot, it may be added that a Hindoo woman, when she cleans out her simple cottage, and washes over the earthen floor with a thin coating of mud and cow-dung—the latter having, as coming from the cow, which is sacred, a highly purifying virtue—she usually forms the figure of a Swastika on the door-step. In the woman's mind it is supposed to be an efficacious charm to keep away evil from the house. Along with the fylfot we have the very similar figure of the three legs which we associate

with the Isle of Man. Mr. Waring's book gives us many examples of this symbol. In some cases they are legs, but oftener they are merely three obtuse angles, or curves. This is also found in many parts of the world, as well as some examples which are given with five or six limbs. In such cases it is suggestive of a wheel; and there are a number of Buddhist symbols not unlike to these, which are understood to represent the "Wheel of the Law," or the Wheel of Buddha. It may be stated that a three-limbed figure of this kind is much used in the Punjab, and other parts of India, by the Mohajin log—the banking or moneyed class—as a charm; they place it in their houses, and generally over the door. Among different forms in use as an old symbol none is more mysterious than the serpent. The animal itself glides out and into holes and corners, and as it glides you only, perhaps, see a coil of the reptile; so, with its symbolism, the facts are most difficult to be got at, and the understanding of them is more difficult still. All nations seem to have had the serpent as a symbol in some form or another. Perhaps one of the strangest forms of this creeping thing was that of the Christian Ophites, who kept a serpent which crawled over the bread of the sacrament on the altar, and this they considered to be the act of consecration. But Mr. Waring quotes from the "Plutus" of Aristophanes a passage which alludes to the keeping of tame snakes in the Greek temples. The author thinks that it "was regarded rather as a symbol of Power, Wisdom, and Life, than as an actual deity." This part of the subject is also well illustrated. Much has yet to be learned regarding all the most ancient symbols. Most travellers to the East have their eyes drawn to some form or another of these past ideas, and whoever brings home a fact is doing something towards our general information. He is adding a stone to the cairn of our knowledge of these remote ages, and we can freely say that Mr. Waring's volume is a goodly cairn in itself.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MR. T. A. MITCHELL, M.P.

Thomas Alexander Mitchell, Esq., M.P. for Bridport, died on the 16th inst., at his residence, 50, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in his sixty-third year. He was head of the mercantile house of Mitchell, Yeames, and Co., of New Broad-street, one of the committee of management of Lloyd's Shipping Register, and chairman of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. He entered the House of Commons as M.P. for Bridport in 1841, and has since sat for that borough in the advanced Liberal interest. He married, October, 1872, Miss Brasier, of Chilton, Bedfordshire.

MR. YARBURGH, OF HESLINGTON.

George John Yarburgh, Esq., of Heslington Hall, in the county of York, J.P., died there on the 16th inst., aged sixty-three. He was son of the late George Lloyd, Esq., of Stockton Hall, in the county of York, by Alicia Mary, his wife, sister of the late Yarburgh Yarburgh, Esq., of Sewerby and Heslington, and in 1857, having succeeded to the estates, assumed the surname and arms of the family of Yarburgh, one of the oldest in Yorkshire, tracing back without a break to the period of the Norman Conquest. He married, July 23, 1840, Mary Antonia, third daughter of Samuel Chetham Hilton, Esq., of Pennington Hall, in the county of Lancaster, and leaves two daughters, Mary Elizabeth, wife of G. W. Bateson, Esq., and Susan Anne, wife of Charles Lethbridge, Esq.

His Excellency COUNT DE JARNAC, the French Ambassador at the English Court, died on Monday, from an attack of pleuro-pneumonia. We hope to be able to give the portrait of his Excellency next week, and we reserve his memoir till then.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Feb. 25, 1874, of Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., late of No. 73, Harley-street, and of Kinordy, Forfar, who died on the 22nd ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Katharine Murray Lyell, and his nephew, Leonard Lyell, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator gives to the Geological Society of London the die executed by Mr. Leonard Wyon of a medal to be cast in bronze, to be given annually and called the Lyell medal, to be regarded as a mark of honorary distinction and as an expression on the part of the governing body of the society that the medallist (who may be of any country or either sex) has deserved well of the science. He further gives to the said society the sum of £2000 (free of legacy duty), to be paid to the president and treasurer for the time being, and he directs the said sum to be invested in the name of the society, or of the trustees thereof, in such securities as the council shall from time to time think proper, and that the annual interest arising therefrom shall be appropriated and applied in the following manner, not less than one-third of the annual interest to accompany the medal, the remaining interest to be given in one or more portions at the discretion of the Council for the Encouragement of Geology, or of any of the allied sciences by which they shall consider geology to have been most materially advanced, either for travelling expenses or for a memoir or paper published or in progress, and without reference to the sex or nationality of the author or the language in which it may be written, and declares that the council of the society shall be the sole judges of the merits of the memoirs or papers for which they may vote the medal and fund from time to time. Testator bequeaths legacies to his housekeeper, secretary, and reader, and the residue he distributes between his brothers and sisters, sister-in-law, his brother Henry's children, Leonora Pertz, and the sisters of his late wife.

The will, dated April 16, 1862, of Lord George John Manners, formerly of Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, but late of Princes-gate, South Kensington, who died at Cheveley Park, Cambridgeshire, on Sept. 8 last, was proved on the 10th inst. by Lady Adeliza Matilda Manners, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate for her own absolute use and benefit. The personality is sworn under £16,000.

The will, dated July 15, 1861, of Dame Rachael Talfourd, formerly of Russell-square, but late of St. Peter's, near Margate, who died on the 12th ult., was proved on the 15th inst. by the Rev. William Wordsworth Talfourd and Thomas Noon Talfourd, the sons, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testatrix devises and bequeaths her property equally among all her children and the issue of such as may die in her lifetime, who are to take their parents' share.

The will of Mr. James Young, late of Bournemouth, was proved on the 8th inst. by his brother, Dr. A. C. Young, and his nephew, James Young Stephen, two of his executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator leaves, amongst other small legacies, the following:—"The sum of £100 to John Stenhouse, M.D., F.R.S., to show my appreciation of his services to the country by his great discovery of charcoal as an air-filterer." The whole of the remainder of his property he leaves to his executors, in trust for

his wife during life or widowhood, with remainder to his three nephews, the three sons of his half-sister, Isabella Stephen, wife of Oscar Leslie Stephen, Esq., of Bardon Hall, Leicestershire, and the eldest surviving son of his half-brother, William Birkmyr, of Melbourne, Australia.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

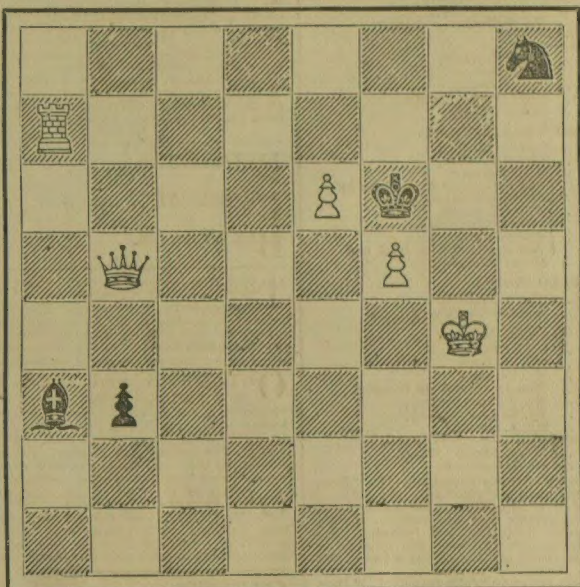
All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

G. H. V.—Problem No. 1621 cannot be solved by 1. Q to K sq.
A. W. Hull.—Accept our best thanks for the problem.
H. J. Scott.—In the position sent the King, of course, cannot take the Pawn, as it is protected by the White Knight.
DU CHAMBER and DUMPLING.—The move of 1. K to K 5th was intended as a reply to 1. Q to K Kt sq. Problem No. 1619 cannot be solved by 1. Q to Q 2nd if Black answer with 1. B to R 8th.
F. G. LONDON.—We will examine the position again.
PROBLEM No. 1620.—Correct solutions received from Billiter, Dr. G. Valeri, Latta, Pope, R. W. G., A. C. W., Mrs. Phoebe, E. Clayton, How's that, unimpaired? Lancastrian, Hugh Price, Pickwick, Kingston Mark, A. Laing, R. D. T. E. Titchmarsh, Mysie, Als, G. H. V., Bernard, A. S. Palmer, J. N. C., C. Bythway, W. Oliver, M. Rhodes, J. E. Watson.
PROBLEM No. 1621.—C. T. W., R. F. N. Banks, Cant, Aunt Fan and A. W. A. Durham Duffer, J. G. C. Du Chamber, C. A. M., F. H. H. J. C. W., M. E., Ellen A., J. Ridpath, W. C., EXMOOR, W. S. B., Bosworth, D. G. H. P., Owlet, Lancastrian, Lord, H. Schleusner, RAZ, Paul Pry, E. Titchmarsh, W. V. G. D., C. H. S., W. P., Esther, M. A. R., J. L., H. B. Vincent, A. Laing, H. W. Oxford, R. W. S., A. J., East Marden, A. Wood, Billiter, Mysie, J. J. P., R. T. D., I. S. T., W. W. E., Ridpath, B. R., T. Charlton, G. F. E. Harris, M. Rhodes, Clive Croskey, J. E. Watson, F. G. London.
* Several answers to Correspondents unavoidably stand over.

PROBLEM No. 1623.

By Mr. J. G. FINCH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

Played at Bristol, on Feb. 23, between Mr. BLACKBURN and Mr. E. THOROLD, the former playing blindfold, and conducting nine other games at the same time.

(Vienna Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P to K B 4th	P takes P
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. B takes P	Kt to K 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K B 4th	15. B to Q 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
		16. Q to K sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
		17. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
		18. Q to K 4th	K to Kt sq
		19. B takes Kt	R takes B
		20. R takes R	Q takes R
		21. Q takes Q	P takes Q

Black might also play, at this point, 3. P to K Kt 3rd.

4. P to Q 3rd

Better, we should have thought, to push this pawn to the 4th.

4. B to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	22. P to K R 3rd	B to K 3rd
5. B to K Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 5th	23. P to Q R 3rd	K to K 2nd
6. Castles	Castles	24. K to B 2nd	R to K Kt sq
7. Castles	B takes Kt	25. R to Q sq	P to K R 4th
8. P takes B	P to Q 3rd	26. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 5th
9. R to Q Kt sq	P takes P	27. B takes Kt	B takes B
10. P takes P	R to Q Kt sq	28. Kt to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
		29. Kt to K B 5th	K to K 3rd
		30. Kt to K 3rd	P to Q B 3rd,

Black has already acquired much the better opening. Had he played 10. P to Q Kt 3rd, White might have answered with 11. B to Q B 4th (ch) and 12. B to Q 5th.

11. B to Q B 4th (ch) K to R sq

12. Kt to Q 2nd Q to K 2nd

and, owing to the lateness of the hour, the game was abandoned as drawn.

CHESS IN NORWICH.

A smart little Skirmish, played in Norwich in December last, between Mr. J. O. HOWARD-TAYLOR and an amateur.—(King's Knight's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. —).	BLACK (Mr. H.-T.).	WHITE (Mr. —).	BLACK (Mr. H.-T.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	15. Q Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Kt 2nd		
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd		
6. P to Q 3rd			
		16. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
		17. R to K sq	
		18. B to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd
		19. P takes P	P to K Kt 5th
		20. Kt to B 5th	P to Kt 6th
		21. Kt takes Q	K takes Kt
		22. Q to K B 3rd	R to R 5th
		23. P to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 5th
		24. Q takes K B P	Q R to K R sq
		25. Q to K R 6th,	
			and Black mated in three moves.

This hopelessly lost move, followed as it is two moves later by P to Q 4th, augurs ill, at this important stage of the opening, for the first player.

6. P to Q 3rd

White has now one of the ordinary phases of the gambit, with the advantage of being a move ahead.

9. B to Q Kt 3rd B to K 3rd

10. P to Q 5th B to Q 2nd

Better, we think, to have played this Bishop to K Kt 5th.

11. Kt to Q 4th Kt to K 2nd

12. Kt to Q 2nd Kt to K 5th

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CHESS-MATCH.—The third annual match between the two Universities was played at the Guildhall Tavern, on Friday, the 19th inst. The following were the names of the players:—Cambridge: Messrs. J. N. Keynes, Pembroke; W. W. R. Bull, Trinity; J. H. D. May, Trinity; H. G. Willis, Clare; E. Arbuckle, Clare; J. Jacobs, St. John's; W. R. Fisher, Trinity Hall. Oxford: The Hon. R. C. Plunkett, University; Messrs. S. E. Meredith, B.N.C.; C. Tracey, Lincoln; W. Grundy, Worcester; C. L. Brook, Trinity; W. A. L. D. Farnell, Christ Church; and F. M. Wright, Queen's. Play commenced at five, and continued until a little after ten, when the chess stood as under:—Cambridge, 9; Oxford, 5; drawn, 2. Cambridge have thus been victorious in two out of the three matches contested between the two Universities. We are sorry to say that the absurd farce of appointing an umpire to adjudicate upon the positions in the unfinished games was again re-enacted this year.

The Captain's good-service pension of £150 a year vacant by the retirement of Captain Richard W. Courtenay, R.N., on the 11th inst., has been conferred upon Captain J. G. Goodenough, Commodore of the Second Class, and senior officer of her Majesty's ships on the Australian station.

The Cutlers' Company at Sheffield held a meeting yesterday week, when it was resolved to forward an address to the Prince and Princess of Wales, who are to visit the town in August next. The document expresses a hope that their Royal Highnesses will accept the hospitality of the company. The Prince and Princess are to be the guests of the Mayor, Mr. Mark Firth, who was for three years Master of the Cutlers' Company.

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD.

There is a certain dingy old book, in four small brown volumes, which contains—or contained, some years ago, when we were wont to study it lovingly day and night—more humour, and poetry, and quaint wisdom than most of the books we have made our companions since. There are, we believe, gorgeous and illustrated editions of it, in one large volume bound in green and gold; but our dear old friend in dingy brown, with moth-eaten pages and several leaves out, is the only real and unadulterated "Arabian Nights' Entertainments."

Volume Four (of which, if we remember right, the first six pages are torn out) begins with the well-known story of Aladdin. Aladdin was—perhaps because it was so well known, and therefore did not seem entirely our own individual property—never one of our chief favourites; which were, first and foremost, Camaralzaman and Badoura, whose name alone is the most delicious poetry; then the one about the flying horse and Prince Ahmed, and the long and delightful story which is the very last of all, about the golden fountain, and the enchanted birds, and the sausage-rolls stuffed with pearls, and then, perhaps, the one with "Fish, fish, are you in your duty?" though that seems hardly to stand out as clearly in our memory as Ahmed and Camaralzaman.

Yet there was one thing in Aladdin which was always an especial delight to us—the part where the magician goes through the town (we can so well remember the street he passed along; it was a narrow one, leading to the right-hand corner of the open space in front of the palace), and, disguised as an old-clothes man, cries, "New lamps for old! New lamps for old!" How we trembled as he approached the palace—Aladdin had gone hunting with the King, and we knew that there, on a ledge in the wall at the top of the first flight of stairs, lay the dusty old lamp on which his fortunes depended. Of course that foolish maid must needs go giggling to Badroulboudour, with the news that a madman was going through the streets offering new lamps for old; and then—but the story is too sad; we will not continue it.

There are two things worth noticing about this little stratagem of Abanazar's, though. First, that in those days his offer was altogether a novelty; second, that even then—and in this the distinguished but anonymous author of the "Arabian Nights" showed his profound knowledge of human nature—in spite of the advantages he offered (perhaps, indeed, because of them), the magician had considerable difficulty in disposing of his new lamps.

Nowadays, the offer is only too common, and very frequently it is made in good faith: a lifetime is not seldom devoted unselfishly to an occupation outwardly the parallel of Abanazar's. In politics, religion, science, how many men have given their lives to the attempt to persuade the world to accept their bright and useful lamps in place of the dingy and worn-out candlesticks it still clings to. The exchange will often not do its advocates any good—as a rule, they only ask that the old lamps be thrown away, and do not want them for themselves; though sometimes, indeed, like Aladdin's uncle, they wish to obtain the magic gift of power in exchange for their novelties. But how they work—how they argue, and plead, and point out the faults in the old lamps, the merits of their own wonderful and faultless inventions! One cannot help thinking that if they succeeded life would lose its charm to them; they would be miserable if they had no patent duplex illuminators to plead for and describe with fervent eloquence.

But for most of them there is little fear of this: the difficulty of getting people to consent to the exchange is as great as ever. Show them as clearly as you will that it will be a saving in money, time, and trouble—to say nothing of the gain in light—to give up their old and complicated machine for your neat modern one; they still fall back upon the argument that the old lamp has always served them very well, and they can rely on it better than on something new and untried—in a word, that they had rather bear the ills which they acknowledge they have than fly to others that they know not of, even though you assure them, on your honour as a gentleman, that these others do not exist.

And, if the old lamp is not really unbearable, there is a good deal of sense in their argument. If we believed and acted upon one half of the new ideas we heard, which we were not able at the moment to disprove, we should find ourselves in a few years committed to a mass of absurdities—even more contradictory than those we are at present supposed to uphold. There is sense in the argument, and what is mistaken in it is surely and not slowly dying out—though that it is not dead yet our present rulers have reason with gratitude to remember.

And it is not merely that we run a risk in adopting new lamps. The old ones are ours; we know them, we are fond of them—perhaps our fathers loved them; their shape, and light, and odour recall a hundred vague associations which make them dear to us. Think for a moment: who would change old human friends for new, however delightful and refined and warm-hearted the latter were said to be? And old coats and old customs, old furniture and old faiths, become almost as dear and familiar, as much part of our lives, as men and women we have known from childhood.

One most lovable element old things have which seems almost entirely denied to new—the picturesque. There is a friendly beauty, sometimes quaint and sometimes touching, to which evident traces of man's handiwork would seem almost always fatal. It is not till time has blended man's raw colours, has woven over a thing its imperceptible and mystic garment, that it loses the primness, the square formality, which are such enemies of the picturesque; and time can give to everything some sort of charm. The dingiest old fishing-smacks floating down a river, their brown sails set to catch the wind, are dearer to the artist's eye than the smart and freshly-painted steamer which hurries in its business-like way past them.

It is partly that the beauty of surprise, of novelty, is (paradoxical as it may seem) wanting in new things. We are accustomed to the style of makers of the present day—makers of verse, of pictures, of steam-boats—and we know so well what its best is like that any fault strikes us at once; and we are somehow always disposed to look with a critical eye on anything evidently fresh from the maker's hand, as it were expecting perfection from the inherited wisdom of the nineteenth century. In a word, we generally look on new things to criticise, on old to enjoy them; so that perhaps an amount of beauty which would surprise and delight us in an older work, is taken for granted, held common and ordinary, in a modern one.

New things, too, lack individuality; and sameness is very uninteresting. Time has given quaintness, distinctive marks, honourable scars, to every old custom as to every battered old boat. Each stain on the weather-beaten sail of the fisher's smack suggests a history—to the fisher himself tells a tale, brings memories of past dangers or success; and old memories, sad or even terrible, are things few of us would like wholly to part with. Our histories are ourselves; and ashamed of ourselves as we may be, few of us would care to change our identity, or even so small a part of it as is bound up in the associations which cling to the old lamps, of however evil odour and unsightly shape, which we have known from childhood.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, THEATRE

ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

Mr. MAPLESON has the honour to inform the patrons of Her Majesty's Opera that the SEASON will BEGIN on SATURDAY, APRIL 10.

The performances will again be given in the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, pending the completion of the Grand National Opera-House now in course of erection on the Victoria Embankment.

Mr. Mapleson is much gratified in having secured such an eligible site for the new Opera-House. No better situation could be possibly found in London, on account of its ready access from the fashionable quarters.

It is contemplated that the new theatre shall be kept open during nearly the whole year; in summer for the purpose of giving performances of Italian Opera, and in winter for the production of works by native composers.

Mr. Mapleson cannot allow this opportunity to pass without thanking Mr. F. B. Chatterton, who so readily placed the magnificent theatre at his disposal on the destruction of Her Majesty's Theatre, notwithstanding the many advantageous offers received from other quarters.

The Director, anxious to distinguish his last season at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, has arranged to produce, for the first time in this country, Herr Richard Wagner's renowned chief d'œuvre, "Lohengrin," for which new scenery is being prepared by Mr. William Beverly.

The most elaborate decorations will be of the most elaborate description. The Director refers with pleasure to the cast of this work, feeling confident that it is one of the greatest ever presented. The whole will be under the immediate superintendence of Sir Michael Costa.

Cherubini's grand tragic opera, "Medea," will be revived, with new scenery and decorations. Mdlle. Titiens resuming her celebrated character of Medea—a part so eminently qualified to display her genius as a singer and actress.

The immense success which attended the production of Balfe's posthumous work, "Il Talismano," must be fresh in the minds of all; but, in consequence of the late period of the season when it was first represented, this opera may be fairly regarded as still a quasi novelty. Madame Nilsson will resume her original character of Edith Plantagenet.

"Mignon" will be performed, for the first time these two years, with an efficient cast, Madame Christine Nilsson again appearing as Mignon. The intention of the Director, in order to meet the increasing taste for works of the highest artistic value, to devote an evening in each week, as an experiment, to the representation of an opera by one of the great classical composers. Mr. Mapleson, feeling that such an appeal to the taste of the amateurs on purely musical grounds, his efforts must obtain their support.

The Company will comprise the following Artists:—
Madame Christine Nilsson, Mdlle. Pelliccia (her first appearance),
Mdlle. Louise Singelli, Mdlle. Rissarelli,
Madame Marie Roca, Madame Demerle-Lablache,
Mdlle. Carlotta Grossi (her first appearance these two years), Mdlle. Titiens.

M. Capoul, Signor Brignardi (his first appearance at Her Majesty's),
Signor Giliand, Signor Rinaldini,
Signor Bignardi (his first appearance), Signor Rinaldini,
Signor Panzetta (his first appearance), Signor Rinaldini,
Signor Costa, Signor Campanini.

Director of the Music and Conductor,
Sir MICHAEL COSTA.
The following Novelties will be produced during the Season:—

A Grand Romantic Opera, in Three Acts. The Words and Music by Richard Wagner. The Italian translation from the original text by Salvatore Marchesi. The New Scenery by Mr. William Beverly.

Elsa Madame Christine Nilsson,
Lohengrin Herr Behrens,
Enrico Signor Galassi,
Telramondo Signor Costa, and
Araldo del Rê Mdlle. Titiens.

Ortruda Mdlle. Titiens.
The plot is laid at Antwerp, A.D. 943.

MIGNON (Thomas).
Guglielmo M. Capoul,
Lolario Signor Campanini,
Lacrie Signor Rinaldini,
Giarro Signor Costa,
Frederico Madame Trebelli-Bettini,
Filina Mdlle. Louise Singelli, and also by
Mignon Mdlle. Carlotta Grossi, and
Madame Christine Nilsson.

MEDIA (Cherubini).
Jason Signor Brignardi,
Oreonte Herr Behrens,
Neris Madame Trebelli-Bettini,
Dirce Mdlle. Carlotta Grossi,
Lamia Mdlle. Rissarelli,
Clyte Mdlle. Bauermeister, and
Medea Mdlle. Titiens.

IL TALISMANO (Balfe).
Sir Kenneth Signor Campanini,
Richard Cour de Lion Signor Roca,
Nechabius Signor Rinaldini,
Berenegaria Madame Maria Roca, and
Edith Plantagenet Madame Christine Nilsson.
It is also intended to produce a new and original Opera, in Four Acts, entitled

GLI AMANTI DI VERONA. Music by the Marquis d'Ivry.
Juliette Madame Christine Nilsson.

FAUST (Gounod).
Faust M. Capoul, also by
Mephistopheles Signor Italo Campanini,
Marguerite Signor Costantini, also by
Valentin Signor Roca,
Siebel Madame Trebelli-Bettini,
Martha Madame Demerle-Lablache, and
Marguerite Madame Christine Nilsson.

LA CATERINA (Les Diamants de la Couronne) (Auber).
Don Enrico di Sandoval M. Capoul,
Diana Mdlle. Rissarelli, and
La Caterina Mdlle. Louise Singelli.

LA FAVORITA (Donizetti).
Fernando Signor Giliand,
Alfonso XI. Signor de Reschi,
Baldassare Signor Costantini, and
Leonora Mdlle. Titiens.

FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO (Donizetti).
Tonio Signor Campanini,
Sulpizio Signor Rinaldini, and
Maria Mdlle. Louise Singelli, also by
Mdlle. Pernini.

LA SONNAMBULA (Bellini).
Elvino M. Capoul, also by
Il Conte Rodolfo Signor Italo Campanini,
Amlina Signor Costantini, and
Mdlle. Elena Varesi.

FIDELIO (Beethoven).
Florestano Signor Brignardi,
Jacquino Signor Rinaldini,
Pizarro Signor Galassi,
Il Ministro Signor Costa,
Rocco Herr Behrens,
Marcellina Mdlle. Bauermeister, and
Leonora Mdlle. Titiens.

MARTHA (Flotow).
Lionello M. Capoul, also by
Plumetto Signor Campanini,
Nancy Herr Behrens,
Martha Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and
Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, also by
Mdlle. Elena Varesi.

DER FREISCHUTZ (Weber).
Max Signor Brignardi,
Caspar Herr Behrens,
Grenita Signor Costa,
Ottakar Signor Rinaldini,
Annetta Mdlle. Bauermeister, and
Agata Mdlle. Titiens.

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR (Donizetti).
Edgardo Signor Campanini,
Aston Signor Rinaldini, and
Lucia Madame Christine Nilsson, also by
Mdlle. Elena Varesi.

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA (Verdi).
Riccardo Signor Campanini,
Renata Signor Roca,
Samuel Signor Costantini,
Tommaso Herr Behrens,
Ulrica Madame Trebelli-Bettini,
Oscar Mdlle. Carlotta Grossi, also by
Amalia Mdlle. Titiens.

LA TRAVIATA (Verdi).
Alfredo M. Capoul,
Germonio Signor Galassi, and
Violetta Madame Christine Nilsson, also by
Mdlle. Elena Varesi.

LUCREZIA BORGIA (Donizetti).
Gennaro Signor Campanini, also by
Duca Alfonso Signor Giliand,
Maffeo Orsini Signor Rinaldini,
Lucrezia Borgia Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and
Mdlle. Titiens.

LES HUGUENOTS (Meyerbeer).

Raoul de Nangis Signor Campanini, also by
Nevers Signor Galassi,
St. Bris Signor Costantini,
Marcel Herr Behrens,
Urban Madame Trebelli-Bettini,
Margarita di Valois Mdlle. Carlotta Grossi, also by
Valentine Mdlle. Pernini, and
Mdlle. Titiens, also by
Madame Christine Nilsson.

SEMIRAMIDE (Rossini).

Assur Signor Galassi,
Oros Herr Behrens,
Idreno Signor Rinaldini,
L'Ombr Signor Costa,
Arsace Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and
Semiramide Mdlle. Titiens.

RIGOLETTO (Verdi).

Il Duca Signor Giliand,
Rigoletto Signor Galassi,
Sparafucile Signor Costantini,
Monteone Signor Costa,
Maddalena Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and
Gilda Mdlle. Elena Varesi.

LE NOZZE DI FIGARO (Mozart).

Cherubino Madame Trebelli-Bettini, also by
Il Conte Signor de Reschi,
Donna Elvira Madame Christine Nilsson,
Don Ottavio Signor Giliand,
Don Giovanni Signor de Reschi,
Leporello Herr Behrens,
Il Commendatore Signor Costa,
Masetto Madame Trebelli-Bettini, also by
Zerlina Mdlle. Elena Varesi, and
Donna Anna Mdlle. Titiens.

Maestro al Piano Signor Li Calsi,
Assistent Accompanist Mr. F. Cowen,
First Violin and Soloist Monsieur Sainton,
Chorus Master Mr. Smythson,
Organist Mr. Willing,
The Military Band of the
Collegium Guards, under
the direction of Mr. F. Godfrey,
Figaro Signor Galassi,
Don Bartolo Signor Zolobi,
Susannah Mdlle. Pernini, and
La Contessa Mdlle. Titiens.

IL FLAUTO MAGICO (Mozart).

Tamino Signor Paladini,
Papageno Signor Galassi,
Sarastro Herr Behrens,
Astrifamante Mdlle. Carlotta Grossi, also by
Papageno Mdlle. Rissarelli,
Mdlle. Bauermeister,
Mdlle. Titiens,
Il Re Geni Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and
Pamina Mdlle. Titiens.

OTELLO (Rossini).

Otello Signor Campanini,
Desdemona Madame Christine Nilsson.

DON GIOVANNI (Mozart).

Suggeritore Signor Rialp,
Don Giovanni Mr. Bradwell,
Machinist Mr. Tucker,
Artists' Costumers Miss Ansell and Mr. Coombs,
Scenic Artist Mr. W. W. Beverly,
Stage Manager Mr. Edward Stirling,
Assistant ditto Mr. A. Harris,
For the Ballet Divertisse Mdlle. Rosina Viale and
ments Mdlle. Blanche Rocio,
Ballet Master Mr. J. Cornack.

The Subscription will consist of thirty-five nights—viz. fifteen Saturdays, fourteen Tuesdays, and six Thursdays (the dates of which will be notified to the subscribers); but, as there will (after the first week) be regular four performances in each week—viz. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—subscribers will, by making known their wishes at the commencement of the season, have the choice of selecting either two of the four nights.

Subscribers of last season are respectfully requested, if they wish to retain their Boxes or Stalls, to notify the same at once to Mr. Bailey, at the Box-Office of Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-lane, which is open daily from Ten till Four.

Terms for the Thirty-five Nights:—
Boxes on the Second Tier (for four persons) .. 80 gs.
Ditto, First Tier, ditto 180 gs.
Ditto, Grand Tier, ditto 220 gs.
Ditto, Pit Tier, ditto 200 gs.
Orchestra Stalls (Reserved) 30 gs.
Dress Circle Seats (Reserved) 15 gs.
All Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

Subscribers are respectfully informed that the dates subscribed for will be strictly adhered to, and no nights given in lieu of subscription nights, except by request. Arrangements for special subscriptions may be entered into on application to Mr. Bailey, at the Box-Office, Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, which is open daily from Ten to Four; also of Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Bubb, Messrs. Lacon and Oller; Messrs. Chappell, Bond-street; Mr. A. Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; Messrs. Keith and Prowse, Cheap-side; Mr. Oliver, Old Bond-street; and at Mr. S. Hayes, 201, Regent-street.

Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-lane, March, 1875.

SALVINI as OTHELLO, THURSDAY,
APRIL 1, and SATURDAY, APRIL 3,
THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN-FLLOUR
HAS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION
and
GIVES THE GREATEST SATISFACTION.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S ELECTRO-
SILVER AL SPOONS and FORKS are guaranteed to
last for twenty years. A written guarantee given to
every purchaser.—76, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, West-
End; and Mansion House-buildings, Poultry, London

MAPPIN and WEBB'S ELECTRO-
SILVER Luncheon-Frames, Cruet-Frames, Fish-Eating
Knives, Dessert Knives and Forks, Biscuit-Boxes, Cake-
Baskets, Tea and Coffee Services, Toast-Racks, Salvers,
Claret-Jugs, and Liquor-Frames.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
Celebrated TABLE KNIVES
are guaranteed to be of the highest possible quality.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S Illustrated
CATALOGUE, post-free.—Oxford-street, 76, 77, and 78,
West-End; and Mansion House-buildings, Poultry,
London. Manufacture and Show-Rooms—Royal Cutlery
Works, Sheffield.

GARDNERS' DINNERS SERVICES.—The
"Thousand and Two" Pattern is a marvel of cheapness,
perfect in shape, elegant in appearance, and unequalled in price,
in turquoise, pink, blue, maroon, or green. Price complete for
twelve persons, £2 6s. Coloured Lithographs and Drawings post-
free on application.

Gardners, China Manufacturers,
453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

MINTON'S CHINA.
DINNER SERVICES.
DESSERT SERVICES.
BREAKFAST SERVICES.
At all prices. New Designs daily.

JOHN MORTLOCK,
203 and 204, Oxford-street; and 31, Orchard-street,
Portman-square, W.

HOWARD'S JACOBSEAN FURNITURE.
The style being peculiarly adapted for
production by machinery, HOWARD and
SONS, Cabinet Manufacturers by steam
power, invite applications for DESIGNS
and ESTIMATES, which are supplied
free of charge, for every description of
Furniture, Wall Panelling, Ceilings, Fire
places, and Flooring. Specimens at 25, 26,
and 27, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO., Complete
HOUSE FURNISHERS,
71, 73, and 75, Brompton-road, London. Established 1810.

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE, GRATIS and POST-FREE,
NEW and ENLARGED EDITION,
CONTAINS NEARLY 700 DESIGNS OF
USEFUL, ARTISTIC, and WELL-SEASONED FURNITURE
AND ESTIMATES FOR FURNISHING EVERY CLASS
OF HOUSES.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO. forward
all Goods selected from Catalogue carriage-paid to and
Railway Station in the Kingdom.

OETZMANN & CO.,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,

NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

CARPETS.

DRAPERY.

FURNITURE.

IRONMONGERY

BEDDING.

CHINA, &c.

FURNISHING EXHIBITION.—Visitors
to London should INSPECT THE EXTENSIVE DISPLAY
OF DECORATIVE ARTICLES of every description for the
complete furnishing of a House of any class, with a view to artistic
taste combined with utility. The goods are conveniently
arranged in separate departments, all communicating, and
visitors are conducted through the spacious Show-Rooms and
Galleries without the slightest importunity to purchase. Lowest
prices consistent with guaranteed quality. OETZMANN and
CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, and 77, Hampstead-road (near Tottenham-court-
road and Gower-street station). Established 1843. A detailed
Catalogue, the best furnishing guide extant, post-free. The
Establishment is visible from Tottenham-court-road.

ESTIMATES FOR HOUSE FURNISHING.
OETZMANN and CO.'S System for Estimating the Cost of
completely Furnishing a House of any class with every
requisite supercedes any other method. See A GUIDE TO
HOUSE FURNISHING, sent post-free on application. All goods
are very carefully packed free of charge. This system will be
found the most advantageous to the purchaser.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.
ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, handsomely
carved in Italian walnut-wood, covered in rich damask, from 8 gs.;
superior ditto, in reps, pekinkades, silks, brocatelles, &c., from
10 gs. to 50 gs.; Dining-room suites, in solid mahogany, 8 gs.;
fine Spanish mahogany ditto, upholstered in best maroon leather,
14 gs.; handsome double-gilt Chimney Glasses, large size, 2 gs.;
elegant Gables, inlaid buhl and gilt mountings, from 2 gs.
upwards; massive mahogany telescopic Dining Tables, from
£2 15s. upwards; Chiffoniers, Sideboards, &c. Easy-Chairs,
from 14s. 9d. upwards. An immense assortment to select from.

THE "NONPAREIL" BED-ROOM SUITE,
complete, 61 gs. is superior to any hitherto produced at the
price—it is composed of imitation of Ambrosia, Satinwood, or any
other handsome woods; also enamelled in drab or white ground,
decorated with fine lines—any colour.—OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN and CO.'S FIVE-GUINEA
NONPAREIL BEDSTEAD and BEDDING is a marvel
of quality and economy combined; consists of a 4 ft. 6 in. wide,
handsome Brass and Iron French Bedstead, one of O. and Co.'s
Patent Pallio Mattresses and a good Wool Upper Mattress, good
Feather Bolster, and two Pillows. Everyone about to furnish
should see this excellent set on view in the Show-Rooms.

OETZMANN and CO.'S PATENT
MATTRESS, the "Compendium," requires no other Mat-
tress, Pillows, or Bed to be used with it, and is at once the
healthiest, softest, most economical, and complete Bed extant.
Descriptive Catalogues post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

CARPETS. FLOORCLOTH.
CARPETS. FLOORCLOTH.
CARPETS. FLOORCLOTH.

THE SANDRINGHAM PATTERN
BRUSSELS CARPET obtained the National Bronze Medal
School of Art, South Kensington. Highly artistic design and
colourings.—Sole Agents, OETZMANN and CO.

FLOOR CLOTH; FLOOR CLOTH!
FLOOR CLOTH.—Well seasoned. Colours and designs to
suit every taste of decoration. An immense assortment for selec-
tion. Clearing out at 1s. 6d. per square yard; best quality and
newest designs, 2s. 6d. A quantity of squares, 2 yards by 3 yards,
3 by 4, and other useful sizes, very cheap. Quotations forwarded
per post on receiving size of room or hall. Bordered Floor Cloth,
for passage or stairs, from 9d. per yard.—OETZMANN and CO.

TABLE LINEN. OETZMANN & CO.
SHEETINGS. OETZMANN & CO.
QUILTS, &c. OETZMANN & CO.

CRETONNES.—OETZMANN and CO.
CRETONNES.—An immense assortment of all the choicest
designs in this fashionable material, in every variety of style and
colourings; excellent imitations of rare Tapestries. Prices
varying from 9d. to 4s. 11d. per yard. Patterns sent into the
country by stating kind required.—OETZMANN and CO.

MUSLIN and LACE CURTAINS.
CLEARING OUT.—Elegant design, 3 yards long by 40 and
52 in. wide, 4s. 11d. per pair, worth 7s. 6d. Very handsome ditto,
4 yards long by 52 in. and 56 in. wide, 10s. 6d., worth 16s. 9d. Mag-
nificent Tulle Laces, 4 yards long by 64 in. wide, 21s. per
pair. A special reduced list of Curtains, with size and description,
post-free on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

ELECTRO-PLATE. CUTLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATE. CUTLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATE. CUTLERY.

OETZMANN and CO.'S ELECTRO-SILVER
PLATE, the best quality manufactured, and durability
guaranteed. Spoons, Forks, Knives, Fish-Carvers, Tea and Coffee
Sets, Urns, Vases, Cake-Baskets, Biscuit-Boxes, Cruets,
Liquors, Mugs, Tankards, Sporting Cups, Dish-Covers, Corner
Dishes, &c.; also a large assortment of Table Cutlery, warranted
best steel. Price-Lists post-free. Orders for Electro-Plate or
Cutlery of £2 upwards carriage free to any railway station in
the Kingdom.

KITCHEN REQUISITES.—OETZMANN
and CO.'S TEN-POUND SET (List No. 2A, page 212A in
their "GUIDE TO HOUSE FURNISHING," sent post-free on
application) includes Table, Chairs, Clock, &c., with the various
Culinary Utensils and requisites, contains all the most useful
articles required in every kitchen, each being of superior quality,
and is the most practical selection extant.

WEDDING PRESENTS, Useful and
Artistic.—Intending purchasers should inspect
OETZMANN and CO.'S vast display of elegant Vases, Lustres,
Figures, Clocks, Bronzes, Pictures, Cut-Glass Decanters, Wines,
Tumblers, &c.; Electro-Silver Plate and Table Cutlery, best
quality, at lowest possible prices. A Descriptive Catalogue post-
free on application. Country orders taken from the Catalogue
receive prompt and careful attention.

CHINA and GLASS DEPARTMENT.
Superior cut-glass Tumblers, 3s. 9d. per dozen; Wines,
2s. 6d.; richly-cut Decanters, 7s. 6d. per pair; Lustres, Vases (the
5s. pair of Vases are a marvel of cheapness and elegance), Marble
and Gilt Ormolu Clocks, Bronzes, Statuettes, fine Parian figures;
elegant Cases of Stuffed Birds, Wax Flowers under Glass shades,
handsome China Flower-Pots, Jardinières, &c.; handsome China
Tea Sets, from 5s. 9d.; elegant ditto, 18s. 9d.; Ironstone China
Dinner Services, in great variety of patterns, from 17s. 6d. up-
wards; Dessert Services from 11s. 9d. Depot for Wedgwood and
Co.'s celebrated Ware; also for best Worcester China. Handsome
Toilet Sets, ewer, basin, &c., 6s. 11d. per set; superb ditto, 10s. 6d.
OETZMANN and CO.

OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE
HOUSE FURNISHERS, 57, 69, 71, 73, and 77, Hampstead-
road (three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and
Gower-street station, Metropolitan Railway). All goods sent
carefully packed. A detailed Catalogue, the best furnishing
guide extant, post-free on application.—OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE post-free.
OETZMANN & CO.,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

THE JAVA CLOTH, a new, useful,

and inexpensive Black Dress Material (alike on both sides)
pronounced to be the best yet introduced.
41s. 6d. the FULL-GOWN PIECE.
Made expressly for PETER ROBINSON, and can only be
obtained at his Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
226, 228, 230, 232, Regent-street, London.

A GOOD BLACK SILK FOR £3 10s.

for 14 yards (Degove's); any length cut.

For a Sample Pattern send to
PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
226 to 232, Regent-street, London.

GOOD BLACK SILK DRESSES.

GREAT FALL IN THE PRICES.
A fresh and large importation from Lyons
of excellent wearing qualities.
At 3s. 11d., 4s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 9d.;
formerly sold at 1s. 6d. per yard higher.
Superb Silks at 6s., and up to 10s. 8d.,
considerably less than formerly.

The above are the cheapest and best value
offered for many years.
For Patterns, be sure to address as follows:—
PETER ROBINSON, MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
226 to 232, Regent-street, London.
An advantage given by taking a whole piece.

THE FASHIONABLE FRENCH CACHEMIRE
TABLER JACKET and POLONAISE,
Handsomely Beaded and Embroidered,
at 2gs., 2 1/2 gs., and 3 gs. and upwards,
to the most exquisitely Beautiful Specimens.
At PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR
TELEGRAM."
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England
on application, no matter the distance—
with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),
without extra charge.

MOURNING FOR THE HOUSEHOLD
is supplied Extremely Cheap
by PETER ROBINSON.

Servants' Bonnets from 10s. 6d.
Cotton Dresses 4s. 11d.
Ditto, made up complete 15s. 0d.
Stuff Dresses from 10s. 6d.
Ditto, made up complete 21s. 0d.
Cloth Jackets 15s. 0d.
Shawls from 10s. 0d.
Each article being specially good at the price.

Or the Suits complete can be supplied for 2 1/2 gs. and up to 5gs.

UNSPOTTING CRAPE, at 4s. 6d.
Also in the widest width, at 7s. 11d.,
and up to the richest quality.
The Patent Albert Crape, from 1s. 6d.
At PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
Regent-street.

NOVELTIES for LADIES' MORNING
COSTUMES.
New Galatea Checks and Stripes 6s. 9d. per yard.
New Oxford Shirtings 6s. 10 1/2d.
New Castalia Cloth 1s. 0d.
New French Cambrics 5s. 11 1/2d. the Dress.
SPECIALITIES.—Indian Longcloth for Ladies and Children's
Wear, 5s. 3d. per dozen yards. Black Russell Cord, 3d. per yard
under price—5s. 11s. 3d. per yard.

SELLING OFF.—Two Small Parcels of Washing Tassels.
Lot 1.—Plain, price 6d. per yd. Lot 2.—Stripes, price 4d. per yd.
Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 62, Oxford-street, W.

NEW SPRING DRESSES.—Just
purchased, a Manufacturer's Stock of ALPACA LUS-
TRINES, at an extraordinarily cheap rate, and now offering at
4s. 11 1/2d. the Dress, or 7 1/2d. per yard, any length, wide width. New
Goods; beautiful shades; very smart material. Patterns free.
JOHN HOOPER, 62, Oxford-street, W.

FOUR-AND-A-HALF GUINEAS LYONS
BLACK SILK DRESS.—Quantity, 14 yards; and more, if
desired, at a proportionate price.
Having just received a large importation from Lyons, and war-
ranted by the manufacturers to be of excellent quality, Messrs.
JAY invite the attention of their customers to this arrival.

Costumes, of any pattern, may be ordered at the stated cost of
the silk per yard, make, and additional material, being simply
charged in accordance with a fixed scale of prices.
Any person who pretends to sell a similar article at a lower
price, a thing simply impossible where material and money value
are in just correspondence.

JAYS'.
CONTINENTAL TASTE in MANTLES.
Messrs. JAY beg to announce to their distinguished
patrons and the public the arrival of their PARIS MANTLES,
and that the taste of the season is unusually neat, and only
noticeable for a degenate style of trimming. The shapes are,
nevertheless, new, and particularly well adapted for Mourning.
Mantles. JAYS'.

CONTINENTAL TASTE in MILLINERY.
Messrs. JAY have received an importation of the most
elegant MILLINERY, in every class and design which the
authors and patrons of French patterns have produced and
accepted for the current season.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
223, 225, 227, 229, and 231, Regent-street.